The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2934. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Likelihood of an Agreement by the Peace Conference.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Alleged Plan to Take Possession of the Capital.

Report of the Special Committee Upon the Subject.

NO SUCH PLAN NOW IN EXISTENCE.

Signal Failure of an Attempt to Censure General Scott.

TWO MORE SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR KANSAS.

The Senate had a prolonged Executive session to day, over the nomination of PETIT for United States Judge of Kansas. Contrary to expectation, he would have been confirmed, had a vote been obtained, but it is rumored that this was defeated by repeated calls of the Yeas and Nays.

It is a very unfortunate fact that some Republican Senators are generally absent when their votes are most needed. This is an abuse which needs correction or rebuke. The whole number of Senators, since the secession of six States, is 54, of which the Republicans are just one-half, leaving the casting vote with the Vice-President. DOUGLAS, it is understood, will never vote for PETIT, and this would defeat his confirmation, if all the Republicans were present, as it requires an affirmative majority. If PETIT shall be fastened for life as a judicial incubus upon Kansas, by the absence of a Republican Senator at the critical moment, the public will hold such Senator responsible.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Against Judge BLACK'S confirmation there will be, at least, twenty-nine votes in full Senate. As Messrs. DOUGLAS and PUGH are both against him, Republican absenteeism can alone help him to the Supreme Bench.

MR. BRANCH CREATES A BREEZE.

Quite a breeze arose in the House to-day upon BRANCH'S proposition to censure Gen. SCOTT and order the military out of the District. The resolution was not a direct censure, but amounted to that. He attempted to snap it through the House under the previous question, but Mr. HOWARD obtained the floor, and by a *coup d'etat* BRANCH'S proposition was tabled by more than a two thirds vote. This whole matter arose upon the special resolution to investigate concerning the contemplated attack upon the city. The report states that no proof positive is obtained, but strong reasons exist for the belief that such a plot has existed, although no proof of any such, at present on foot, can be found. It is signed by every member of the Committee, including BRANCH, who afterwards put in a minority report of his own. Some of the evidence is very interesting; independent of testimony relative to this city, there is some additional, showing politico-military organizations in Baltimore, the leaders of which protest, however, that the object is merely to prevent Northern troops from marching through there to Washington.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Nothing of interest from Peace Conference, except an understanding that the Committee on adjustment have agreed substantially to GUTHRIE'S plan of settlement of the Territorial question. Evidences accumulate that a majority of the Conference will abandon the idea of asking constitutional recognition of the right of property in slaves. That disposed of, the mediators should have little trouble on minor points.

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS SPEECHES.

The Disunionists, driven to desperation by their reverses in the Border States, still cling to every theory upon which to hang either a hope or a growl. Just now they find melancholy delight in reading Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches. His remarks at Indianapolis they think *ought* to dissolve the Union, any how; and they are perfectly confident it will prevent all amicable arrangement between the two sections of the dilapidated Union. They hug that much of comfort to their hearts as their forlorn hope. The friends here of the President elect do not fear, however, that he will really manage to smash things very badly before he gets to Washington. On the contrary, the signs are abundant that he is growing in the affections of the people, and that in a short time party prejudice, and all ungenerous suspicions, will fall before sincere esteem and love for the man himself. No one doubts the genuine piety of the parting words addressed by him to his fellow-citizens of Springfield, or the sincerity of his pledge at Cincinnati, when addressing Kentuckians, to carry out and maintain the conservative sentiments of the speech which he made in the same city over a year ago, and principally addressed to hearers from "over the river." By the time the President elect reaches this City, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "the Republican leader," will have been lost and forgotten in the love and admiration of "Honest Old Abe, the Kentuckian."

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Telegrams received here, to-day, from North Carolina, say that the contest in that State will be very close and exceedingly fierce, with the chances against the Secessionists.

PROSPECTS IN MISSOURI.

A private letter from Missouri to prominent secession leaders, now here, says the effect of the Virginia election will be to carry Missouri for Union by a large majority. Such moderate concession as the Republicans, without abandoning any principles, can now make, if they will, to aid the Union men, will roll back the flood of secession everywhere, and overwhelm the traitors with ruin.

THE TARIFF BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Col. WRIGHT, representing the Boston Board of Trade, is here looking after the Tariff bill. The probability now is, that the bill will pass the Senate with the warehouse clause modified so as to allow imports to remain in store one year—duties to be paid, however, in three months, when designed for home consumption. The duty on gunny bags has been reduced from four and a-half to two cents per yard; wool to remain as at present, though different statements have been published.

INCIDENTAL HELP FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

The impression is gaining ground here that leading monied men of New-York are really attempting to coerce the Republicans into some measures of "Compromise" that shall be acceptable to Southern extremists, by the threat that if the pending difficulties are not thus settled, no Government loan will be taken either for the present or the incoming Administration. It should not be overlooked that every such doubt of the success of the new loans is a strong argument for the immediate passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, for members of Congress naturally say, "If we cannot borrow, we must increase our revenue, and so place the country above the *necessity* of borrowing."

HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN RAISE MONEYS.

Able financiers here say that if Congress will authorize the issue of Treasury notes, in sums of $50 and $100 each, with 6 ℔ cent. per annum interest, payable to order, with a stamped form on the back, so that a single indorsement will make them payable to bearer, and then will make them receivable for all Government dues after a given date, the Government will be speedily relieved from remotest danger of a financial dead-lock. A large class of Government creditors would prefer to receive them. In cases where money is to be remitted to frontier States, or to any States where currency is disarranged, or where—as in Texas, California and Arkansas—there is no paper money, such certificates, augmenting in value by accruing interest, would prove particularly acceptable, and would incidentally supply to the whole country a want long felt by the people,—namely, some universally acceptable and safe means of transmitting funds. The circulation of our Banks, in 1860, was over $200,000,000. This does not include the value of Domestic Exchange, which is almost beyond the power of figures to make manifest to us. By the plan above set forth, Government would draw its needed supplies of money directly from the people, by substituting its own paper for a portion of the circulation and exchange displaced by the introduction of these convenient Treasury notes for small sums. The effect would be damaging to the Banks and Exchange dealers, but the country at large would be the gainer.

THE BOOKS TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

A Committee of Investigation was ordered by the House to-day on the TIMES' dispatch relative to missing books from the House Library, and the statement that secession members from Border States had ordered such large quantities of books that the Librarian refused to deliver them. The facts are briefly these; DE JARNETTE, of Virginia, recently signed an order for a large amount of valuable books, which was presented by another party and by the Librarian refused. The Librarian referred the order to the Postmaster of the House, then to the Clerk of the House, and, finally, by direction of the latter the books were refused. Subsequently they were delivered on DE JARNETTE'S personal assurance that it was all right. There are many books missing which were ordered by seceding members, some of which, it is now known, they left in their rooms; others they sent to the Clerk, some of which were delivered, and others stolen. The TIMES' announcement, I understand, has brought in an avalanche of books to-day, that should have been returned long before.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. KELLOGG.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, received through a friend to-day, the following complimentary dispatch:

"To Mr. B——: Tell Mr. KELLOGG that the merchants of Chicago, without distinction of party, will fire thirty-four guns in honor of his course. His position is indorsed by nearly everybody here.

(Signed) D. B."

Mr. KELLOGG knew nothing of this until his friend showed him the dispatch. It is maintained that KELLOG'S position is not far from that of Mr. LINCOLN, notwithstanding his recent speeches. Upon examination they did not declare substantially different policies, but used different modes of expression.

SECESSION AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The secession organs in the North are chuckling over the provision against the African Slave-trade, incorporated in the Constitution of the proposed Southern Confederacy, and citing it to show that there is not, and never has been, any purpose on the part of the seceding States, to reopen that barbarous traffic. They seem to forget that if they establish the point, they convict YANCEY and his coagitators, both in the United States Senate and elsewhere, of a deliberate deception of the people, because everybody knows that among the advantages of the Southern Confederacy as presented by them, free-trade in African negroes, and cheap labor as a consequence, was one of the most prominent. Besides, the Montgomery Convention adopted their Constitution for only one year. If in that time they shall have dragooned the Border Slave States into their new Confederacy, they will amend the Constitution in this particular if they can. The prohibition at the present is merely a trick to delude the Border States, and is so understood.

THE TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

The project for the creation of the Territorial Government of Nevada is likely to be carried to a successful termination during the present session. Senator LATHAM presented a memorial recently from many thousand settlers in the Washoe Silver diggings, praying the immediate passage of a law giving them a separate Government. Few men who have not visited that interesting section of the country can appreciate its riches, and the importance of providing the people with a sound, strong and safe form of Government. Many millions of dollars have been invested in the silver mines—some of them the richest that the world ever saw. It is safe to predict, that within two years, if the enterprise is protected and encouraged, the exports of precious metals from the Washoe region will be equal to the present export of gold dust from California.

Washoe is situated in Western Utah, just east of the California boundary line. At present its people are dependent for legislation upon the Mormon Government, in the Salt Lake country, distant some six hundred miles, across a wilderness country; and it requires no argument to show that the people ought to be relieved from dependence on BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers. Mr. GREEN in the Senate, and Mr. GROW in the House, both understand the subject, and will endeavor to get the Territorial bill passed. It is contemplated to make the summit of the Sierra Nevadas the boundary between California and the new Territory, so as to throw into the latter all the streams, water power, timber, and so forth, east of the dividing ridge, and which are necessary to the development of the silver mines. The eastern boundary of Nevada will probably be the Goose Creek Mountains, which will leave Ruby Valley and its Mormon settlers within the jurisdiction of the present Government of Utah, and leave the entire valley of the Humboldt River in the new Territory. It is to be hoped there will be no unnecessary delay in the passage of the measure.

SENATOR WILSON TO SPEAK.

Senator WILSON will probably speak on Saturday, defining his position, and what he regards as the feeling of New-England.

Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, were appointed to-day, by Speaker PENNINGTON, a Committee to notify Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The new report that CHASE has decided to accept the Treasury portfolio, is premature. It is not settled yet whether CAMERON, or CHASE, will take the place. This I have from reliable sources.

VACANCY IN THE MARINE CORPS FILLED.

Lieut. SAYRE, of Alabama, has resigned from the Marine Corps, and a young man named KENNEDY, nephew of the Maryland Senator, was confirmed to fill the vacancy.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Dr. LEVERETT BRADLEY, of New-York, the inventor and patentee of important improvements in telegraphing, is now here, to oppose any special legislation extending the Morse patent, claiming that it would have the effect of preventing the public from enjoying the advantages of improvements which would reduce the cost of telegraphing fifty per centum on the present rates, and increase the facilities of transmitting matter to four-fold the amount now sent, and on the ground that any extension would, while injuring the public, only benefit a Company which has a monopoly. The memorial for the Morse extension will be opposed by a counter-memorial.

In the Peace Convention to-day, Messrs. CHASE and EWING, of Ohio, WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, LOOMIS, of Pennsylvania, and RIVES, of Virginia, delivered addresses consequent upon the death of Judge WRIGHT. They were in a high degree eulogistic of the deceased, and abounded in patriotic sentiments.

The Peace Conference Committee is still engaged upon a plan of conciliation.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads will consider next Tuesday the Farnsworth bill, declaring all railroad bridges post routes.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and QUARLES will appear before the Committee to advocate it, and Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and OLIN to oppose it.

The estimates of the Engineer Department are for all the forts, omitting those south of Chesapeake Bay, with the exception of Calhoun, Virginia, and Taylor and Jefferson, Florida.

The Congressional Committee to inform the President and Vice-President elect of their election, consists of Mr. TRUMBULL, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. WASHBURNE (Illinois) and BURLINGAME, on the part of the House.

Senator RICE, of Minnesota, communicated to the Government promptly and fully all which came to his knowledge concerning the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds and acceptances by Gov. FLOYD, for the best possible motives, and in no other way was he connected with the matter.

Messrs. PRYOR, EDWARDS and MAYNARD compose the Special Committee of the House to inquire into the truth of the allegation that certain Southern members from the seceding States had abstracted books from the Library of Congress, to form a library for the Southern Confederation.

The appropriation bills have been reported with the usual items under the existing laws, without reference to the secession movements. There is no appropriation for the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, that institution being considered useless, and for years past has had little more than a nominal existence.

Lieut. SAYRE, of Alabama of the Marine Corps, resigned his commission to-day, and will return home.

The Pacific mails to the Navy Department brought no intelligence in regard to the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, from which no tidings have been received since last September.

Dispatches from Flag-officer BELL, of the Mediterranean squadron, says under the date of Jan 17, that 18 American vessels were lying at Messina, and others expected. The presence of the steam-sloop *Richmond* caused not only great satisfaction to our countrymen engaged in commerce, but to the inhabitants themselves; and Capt. BELL says he believes it will add to their security and aid in preventing a collision between the Neapolitan and Sardinian forces.

Several States having seceded since Mr. MCKEAN'S bill to close the ports of South Carolina was introduced, JOHN COCHRANE, of the Committee to which it was referred, has reported a bill applicable to all cases.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CEREMONY OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF GARNETT, OF VIRGINIA—THE COURTESIES OF THE OCCASION—MISSOURI SECESSION, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

The imposing ceremony of counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and of announcing the result, passed off in perfect quiet, yet not without the exhibition of the bad passions which animate the Breckinridge wing of the sham Democracy. During the solemn prayer of the Chaplain, Mr. STOCKTON, a chivalrous Virginian, GARNETT, strode out of the Hall with the air of old BOOTH in "Richard III.," stamping his feet with such emphasis as to attract the attention of the crowded galleries. On entering the "cloak-room," I believe it is called, on the left of the main entrance, in which the chivalry lay aside their "wrappings" and brush their whiskers, he greeted his friends, several of whom happened to be in that recess, with a loud, horse laugh, accompanied by words equally loud and disrespectful to the House and to the solemn occasion. I heard other voices mingle with that of the distinguished hero of the occasion, but could not identify them, and therefore refrain to give the names of those who were seen to emerge from the retreat at the close of the prayer. If conduct like this is consistent with the character of a gentleman, and the dignity of a legislator, in Virginia, at the present day, the fact only furnishes another sad illustration of the decay of civilization in that ancient Commonwealth. From the representatives of Arkansas and Texas we naturally expect rudeness, and are not disappointed when we witness in them the manners of a frontier ruffian; but when the oldest portion of the oldest State in the Union—when the land of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON sends, year after year, to Congress such specimens of the "first families" as to-day exhibited themselves before the assembled wisdom of the nation, we may well mourn over the degeneracy of the times.

Apart from this preliminary exhibition of ill-breeding and irreverence for the solemn worship of God, there was nothing strikingly unusual in the ceremony of counting the votes. It was a source of unpleasant remark upon the evil spirit of the times, that the Senators, who came into the House in procession, with two or three exceptions, were paired with those of their own way of thinking, and, therefore, without any of those graceful courtesies between representatives of opposing parties and sections, which, at a time like the present, are so pleasing. Mr. SEWARD came in with Mr. CAMERON; Mr. CRITTENDEN with Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, and so with the rest of them, two and two of a kind, like the animals in Noah's Ark. This was an occasion in which the Southern friends of the Union should have shown their contempt for sectional differences by pairing with Republicans.

In counting the vote, however, there was more of a liberal reciprocity exhibited. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, as one of the House branch of the Committee, announced the vote of the Eastern and Middle States until he came to Maryland, when Mr. TRUMBULL relieved him, and read out the votes of several of the Southern States, after which Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, concluded with the South and West. The result of the count was announced by Mr. TRUMBULL, when the Vice-President, without the least superfluity of words, performed his official duty in declaring that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, having received a majority of the electoral votes, were duly elected to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The announcement was received in perfect silence, and, without any exhibition of gratification or disgust. The Senators then retired, and the House resumed its ordinary routine business. It was remarked that the galleries were filled with an audience of unusual respectability. The gentlemen's gallery seemed to be filled exclusively with well-dressed gentlemen, to the exclusion of rowdies and ruffians, and this fact will account for the good order which prevailed.

GREEN, of Missouri, yesterday made a thorough-going secession speech, and had the coolness to announce that not only Missouri, but Kansas will go out of the Union. I could not help thinking that, like his friend PRICE, who has been permitted to *hold the keys* of the Treasury, notwithstanding his avowed sympathy with the Southern traitors, GREEN meditates emigration to a more Southern clime after the 4th of March, when his Senatorial term expires. He can have no hope of a reelection, and his treasonable utterances, while they indicate his despair of retrieving his political fortunes in Missouri, will prepare the Secessionists of the Gulf States to receive him with open arms. He spoke of the recent election in Virginia and Tennessee with contemptuous insolence; and HUNTER, who sat within two feet of him, with upturned face, had no word of rebuke for the Border ruffian attack on the character of Virginia. MASON was also silent while the speaker expressed his mingled pity and contempt for "poor old Virginia."

Northern men have felt a natural surprise at the positions occupied by many of the old conservative Whigs of the Middle and Border Slave-States. While many supporters of BRECKINRIDGE even, with nearly all those who took the side of DOUGLAS, have patriotically clung to the Union, there are numerous instances of old Whigs going over to the Secessionists. I am assured, and the suggestion has an air of probability, that the conduct of these recusant Whigs may be explained by the fact that they own plantations stocked with fat negroes in the seceded States. It is not improbable that these gentlemen still retain their conservative instincts, but what can they do? If they were to take an active part on the side of Union, or even to remain neutral, they would run the imminent risk of having their land and negroes in the Southern Republic confiscated; and hence they make a virtue of necessity by turning Southern-rights patriots. It will be found, as a general rule, that the noisiest of the Secessionists in the old States are these proprietors of plantations in those further South, which have seceded from the Union.

The story is current about the hotels, that that model of chivalrous honor—that noble exampler of the integrity of the Virginia aristocracy, the late FLOYD—made two remittances of specie from this city to his Virginia home, amounting, respectively, to fifty and seventy thousand dollars each. They were conveyed by ADAMS & Co.'s Express, under the charge of a special conductor. I heard this story some time ago, but thought it incredible until recent developments have shown that he does business on a grand scale, which makes even these large amounts appear trifling. It must be confessed that $120,000 saved in four years on a salary of $8,000, is a remarkable instance of economy and thrift.

Dr. STONE, the sculptor, of this city, has just completed his admirable statue of HANCOCK, which is incomparably superior to any similar work of art at the seat of Government. It is equally remarkable for spirit and expression, and for delicacy of finish, and cannot fail to place Dr. STONE in the first rank of American artists. The Hancock is made to the order of Congress on an unremunerative contract. The same artist has in his studio a fine design in mortar for a statue of the late Col. BENTON, which, though not strictly Roman in costume, is perfectly so in majesty of person and expression. OBSERVER.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 14.

The State Convention is now in session. The day has been devoted to completing an organization.

The credentials of the Commissioners, JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina; FULTON ANDERSON, of Mississippi; and H. L. BERWING, of Georgia, were received, and a Committee appointed to invite them to seats, and notify them of their readiness to receive communications.

Adjourned.

The Convention is going to work quite leisurely, though much feeling prevails relative to future action, which depends mainly on proceedings at Washington.

SERENADE TO GOV. WISE.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Gov. WISE was serenaded to-night. An immense crowd congratulated him. Subsequently, in a speech, he said he was for Virginia first, but if she stood with aggression, he was against her. He pronounced false and infamous the report that he ever contemplated the invasion of Washington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. He was severe on President BUCHANAN and Gen. SCOTT. He deprecated civil war, but counseled active preparation to resist coercion. He was for the Union and Constitution, but would never submit to a Northern Confederacy. He believed if Virginia would take a firm stand, and do her duty faithfully, all will yet be well. She should demand of the Government to vacate the forts and arsenals, and stand as mediator between the North.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Senate has been on the Military bill yesterday and to-day, but is not yet through. The House has passed several Railroad bills, and others are pending.

The House has just received the Minnesota resolutions, embodying the doctrine of coercion. They were indignantly received, and will be returned whence they came.

No day for adjournment has yet been fixed upon, but will probably adjourn next week.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

DEPARTURE FROM COLUMBUS AND ARRIVAL AT PITTSBURG.

MR. LINCOLN MAKES TWO MORE SPEECHES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Feb 14.

The President elect and party left here at 8 o'clock this morning, in a train in charge of Assistant-Superintendent LAYING. In spite of a rain-storm which prevailed, a number of persons collected at the dépôt to bid Mr. LINCOLN adieu.

At Newark, Frazersburgh, Dresden, Coshocton, New-Comerstown and Urichsville, large crowds of ladies and gentlemen collected to see Mr. LINCOLN, notwithstanding the pelting rain. Mr. LINCOLN stopped at Cadiz Junction, where an elegant *déjeuner* was provided by Mrs. J. L. JEWETT, wife of the President of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Mrs. JEWETT was invited to accompany the party, as was also the Committee from Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

On the arrival of the party here the rain had ceased. A beautiful demonstration took place here. Five thousand people turned out to welcome Mr. LINCOLN. Cannon were fired, etc. Mr LINCOLN ascended a stage, and was welcomed by Judge FLOYD. Mr. LINCOLN responded briefly. He said:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

"I fear that the great confidence placed in my ability is unfounded. Indeed, I am sure it is. Encompassed by vast difficulties as I am, nothing shall be wanting on my part, if sustained by the American people and God. I believe the devotion to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. It is only the different understanding of that instrument that causes difficulty. The only dispute is "What are their rights?" If the majority should not rule, who should be the judge? Where is such a judge to be found? We should all be bound by the majority of the American people—if not then the minority must control. Would that be right? Would it be just or generous? Assuredly not. He reiterated the majority should rule. If he (LINCOLN) adopted a wrong policy the opportunity to condemnation would occur in four years time. Then I can be turned out and a better man with better views put in my place."

The speech was cut short, the time being up.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH, President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, got on, and will accompany the party to Cleveland. Also, a Committee to invite Mr. LINCOLN to a reception in Allegheny City.

At Wellsville the Cleveland Committee joined the party. There was a very large demonstration at this place.

At Rochester, the Pittsburgh Committee got aboard. The train was delayed two hours in consequence of a freight train being off the track.

The train arrived at Allegheny at 8 o'clock this evening, in a pelting rain, which prevented the intended demonstration to some extent. The party proceeded in carriages to the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, where Mr. LINCOLN addressed an immense crowd.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. LINCOLN.

He said he would not give them a speech, as he thought it more rare, if not more wise, for a public man. He expressed his gratitude and surprise at seeing so great a crowd and such boundless enthusiasm manifested in the night time and under such untoward circumstances, to greet so unworthy an individual as himself. This was undoubtedly attributable to the position which more by accident than by worth he had attained. He remarked further, that if all these whole-souled people whom he saw this evening before him were for the preservation of the Union, he did not see how it could be in much danger. [Cheering, and cries of "Union, and no compromise"] He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh—the greatest manufacturing city of the United States—upon such matters as they desired, but as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part during the last canvass, and since his election, he thought he had perhaps better now still continue to hold his tongue. [Cries of "Go on," "go on"] Well, I am reminded that there is an Alleghany City as well as an Alleghany County—the former the banner town, and the latter the banner County, perhaps of the world. I am glad to see both of them and the good people of both. That I may not disappoint these, I will say a few words to you to-morrow as to the peculiar interests of Alleghany County.

As Mr. LINCOLN closed his speech, some one proposed "Three cheers for the Union as it is," which were given with a will.

Mr. LINCOLN will speak in the morning at 8 o'clock. He will then be escorted by the military and others through both cities and leave at 11 o'clock for Cleveland.

Had there not been a pelting storm here the display would have been fine.

It seems that no arrangements have as yet been made for Mr. LINCOLN'S visit to New-York, but it is presumed by his Republican friends that he will stop at the Astor House during his stay in that City.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MEET MR. LINCOLN

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Governor MORGAN has detailed Commissary-Gen. WELCH, Adjutant-Gen. REED, Inspector Gen. JACKSON, Quartermaster-Gen. VAN VECHTEN, and Col. MORGAN, Aid-de-Camp, to meet Mr. LINCOLN here, and escort him to Albany. Gen. WELCH arrived here to-day, in advance of his associates, who will join him to-morrow, and make the necessary arrangements.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT IN NEW-YORK.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the reception of the President elect held another meeting yesterday, and adopted the following as the programme of the reception on the arrival of Mr. LINCOLN in this City. The President elect is to be received at the new dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth street, whence he is to be escorted up Thirtieth street to Ninth-avenue, down Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, up Twenty-third-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to his quarters, which are not yet decided upon, but will be either at the St. Nicholas Hotel or at the Astor House.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

In the Convention to-day six model flags were presented, and referred.

The remainder of the time was passed in secret session.

MICHIGAN AND THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Gov. BLAIR sent a message into the Legislature to-day accompanying which was the joint resolutions of the New-York and Indiana Legislatures for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Peace Convention. He says: "Being aware of the previous action of the Legislature upon this subject, I have hesitated before calling attention to it, but it seems to me that the circumstances affecting the propriety of sending the Commissioners are so far changed as to justify further consideration of the question." It was believed that the Legislature would reconsider its action, and that Commissioners would be appointed to-day.

THE PALMETTO FLAG AT SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 14.

A mammoth Palmetto flag, suspended from the telegraph wire, startled the Union-loving citizens of this place this morning. Three prominent Secessionists are suspected of perpetrating the outrage. The flag was instantly demolished.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several petitions asking Congress to stand by the Constitution as it is; also, other petitions in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan. (Rep.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Michigan State Legislature, expressing the adherence of Michigan to the Union, offering the military force of the State to the Federal Government, and asking that no concessions be made to traitors. Mr. BINGHAM said that these resolutions had passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feeling of the State. He said that they would adhere to the Constitution as it is, and that they had no sympathy with treason, or with those in the Government who took measures to destroy it. He hoped his Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way for them was to submit to the beneficent rule of the Government, but if not, and they persist in their efforts to destroy it, then must they take the responsibility.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of BEN PRICE and many others in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the laws.

The bill to make further provisions for a Consolidated Land Office was taken up.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of three Senators be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada and provide a Government for the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from one hundred voters of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Also, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, remonstrating against the passage of the Tariff bill.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the citizens of Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws, and preserve the Constitution and Union. Also, to keep rivers free, and to recapture forts, and against concession or compromise.

Mr. WILKINSON said—If the gentleman wishes to know what the sentiments of the people really are, he must go away from the large cities. He must ask the people of the North and great West if they are willing to give up their principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors. Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Virginia said that his State has been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized war, yet the Senator from Kentucky, who wishes to save the Union, has no word or reproach for these men.

Mr RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.) said he also received petitions from his State. He thought the people of that State were for peace and for Union, and for a speedy settlement of the difficulties now troubling the country. The petition was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other plan to settle the question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.) presented a large number of petitions from the citizens of various States, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

A large number of petitions were presented from various Senators, some in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and some opposed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.) presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of New-York. Laid on the table.

The subject of the President's Message was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented memorials against any change in the warehousing system.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke against the bill, contending that with the regular proceeds of the public lands, and with a proper administration of the Government the revenue from the present tariff was sufficient to provide for the expenses of the Government. But he said the homestead policy had taken away the proceeds of the public lands, and the expenses of the Post-office Department had been greatly and unnecessarily increased. He said the tariff of 18.7 had been eminently beneficial to the industry of the country, and was continually improving every year. It had also greatly enlarged our commerce with foreign countries. He argued that the proposed tariff, instead of increasing commerce, would be actually prohibitory on many articles, would require a much larger force to execute it, and be liable to much more fraud. There could not be a better plan devised for putting down the merchants of the country, and it would do more harm to the City of New-York than if it were to be shelled. He read extracts from letters and estimates from the Custom-house and merchants, to show the action of the bill on iron, steel, &c, and contended that the revenue would be diminished instead of increased. He referred to the great advantages of the warehousing system which the bill proposes to abolish. What justification can there be for such a bill? He supposed he would be told the Chicago platform requires it. The Chicago platform has got to be a sort of higher law—higher than the Constitution and the rights of the people.

Mr SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) replied, defending the amendments of the Committee. He wanted to know who was responsible for the condition of the Government. The Senator's party had the power in both Houses and has left the country bankrupt. He claimed that this tariff, by raising the price of productions, would be vastly for the benefit of the laborers and producers in the country. By the warehousing system he said the Government was actually giving credit and losing interest to the amount of $1,000,000 a year.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution that WASHINGTON'S farewell address be read by the Clerk in this hall on the 22d February, and the President, President-elect, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate, Military and Naval Officers, and the Commissioners of the Peace Convention, be invited to be present.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois (Rep.,) said that this would call for a session of the House on that day.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) replied that there ought to be one to hear the farewell address.

The resolutions being objected to, were not considered.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wanted Mr. MOREHEAD to omit the invitation to the Military and Naval officers.

Mr LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Three to report whether the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has heretofore instructed the clerks of that Bureau to make out from the census returns the names of the heads of families, for the purpose of sending them certain political speeches.

Mr. HINDMAN said that Mr. KENNEDY had not only violated the Postal, but other laws.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) obtained leave to introduce the following as a question of privilege:

Whereas, The following statement appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES newspaper:

"It has been ascertained that, in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the seceding Members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is, probably, the best in this country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars' worth have been thus abstracted and carried off by these members. Among them, a single South Carolina member I am informed, has more than four hundred dollars' worth of digests of the most valuable character and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. I am further informed that a member from one of the Border States, who favors secession, and thought his State sure to secede, sent orders for upwards of $1,000 worth of books recently, which, under the rules of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what WEBSTER defines as 'theft.'" The etcre.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to a question of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE WEST—SECESSION DEFEATED.

Position of Kentucky—Western Virginia—Tennessee—Mr. Crittenden's Mistake—What the Washington Conference can, and ought to do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Ohio, February, 1861.

In looking back upon my former letters to the TIMES, I find, that without being either a prophet or a telegraph reporter, I have uniformly given you correct information upon the politics of the West, and the true condition of things. I said that BRECKINRIDGE could not receive the vote of Kentucky, and that the States in the Valley of the Ohio could not be separated. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was signally defeated, and unless he is taken up in the Southern Confederacy, there is an end of him. So, after two months' violent effort, in which every possible means of pride, sympathy, and party spirit have been used to carry off Kentucky, she has *deliberately* resolved to stand by the Union—and should the time ever come when she feels too much aggrieved to remain with Ohio, she will much rather stand alone than unite herself with the miserable mob which has carried the South into rebellion and ruin. But that time will not come, because there is nothing which can be honestly called just and reasonable, which Ohio is not willing to grant. The Senate of Kentucky were two to one for the Union, in all events, but the chief contest was in the House, which at length voted against all Conventions, or action, by 54 to 40—sixteen Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats (to their honor) voting with the majority. A vote by the people would make the majority still stronger. I need say no more on the position of Kentucky. It is firmly taken for the Union and the country. Kentucky has not this day as large a proportion of discontented and insurrectionary spirits as she had in the time of BURR, and is not in as much danger. Western Virginia is stronger for the Union than Kentucky. I have not seen the details of the Virginia election, but I think you will find that there is hardly a Secessionist returned west of the Blue Ridge. I see that the Richmond papers say that many of these men (though anti-secessionists) are not Union men in all events. Let them speak for themselves. Western Virginia is for the Union, for anything that has yet happened, or is likely to happen. Let them try secession in Virginia, and see where the dividing line will be. Virginia is just about as large as New-England. It is an empire in itself, and, of course, has a great diversity of interests and resources. Western Virginia is, in all things, totally unlike Eastern Virginia, and if the gentlemen who live on the Nottoway, the Roanoke, the Appomattox and divers other creeks, want to secede, they will certainly be allowed to secede by themselves. The Blue Ridge will be the dividing line. Mr. CLEMENS in Congress, and Gen. J. J. JACKSON at Parkersburgh, spoke the true sentiments of that hard-working, simple-hearted, honest people who have settled on the slopes of the Alleghanies, and have to work for their own living. They know what the value of this glorious Union is to those who live by their own hands, sitting peacefully under the shadows of their own trees and vines. The reign of Messrs. MASON, HUNTER and WISE is over; and they, with the secession leaders in the Cotton States, will, as soon as time permits, be received into the gulf which has already received BURR and WILKINSON, and must inevitably swallow them.

Tennessee is not exactly like Kentucky or Western Virginia. She has three different regions in herself, combining in one State all the varieties of American production,—in the East, mines; in the middle, corn; in the West, cotton. I have visited all three divisions of the State, and admire both State and people. All the Secessionists *per se* Tennessee can raise, are found in the middle and the southwestern parts, where they border on Mississippi. The only reason why there are any is the sympathy,—natural, and to some extent reasonable,—which they felt for the loud outcries and complaints of their neighbors in Mississippi and Alabama, and the leadings of the demagogues who belonged to the conspiracy. As the Union sentiment was comparatively quiescent, the Secessionists seemed, at one time, to be almost in the ascendant. They have, however, substantially failed. JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, NELSON and STOKES speak the true sentiments of the State, and nobler and more patriotic men than Tennessee holds cannot be found anywhere. For the present, then, the Ohio Valley remains *united*—firm for the Union, their country, and the welfare of man.

The question of the day is—what will the Washington Conference do? The general opinion here is that it will do nothing. I do not altogether share that opinion. I know many of the men; and I know that *there is very little to give up, on either side, in order to carry the masses of the people with them.* The last two weeks have wonderfully changed the course of events. It is clear now, that the Secession States *cannot* be conciliated by anything which the Northern States can grant. On the other hand, it is clear the Border States *can* be conciliated, or rather kept firm, by very moderate concessions. The problem is, therefore, much simplified. It is to let the Secession States met their fate in going off, or come to their senses by returning; and apply ourselves to an honest and patriotic understanding with the Border States. I think the Border States will accept readily the plan of Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, or something like it; in other words, the Missouri Compromise line, with a declaration of non-interference with Slavery in the States, and some modification of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made a great mistake, and it is understood here with the advice of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a man not to be trusted in any matter of public moment. Mr. CRITTENDEN really put in his plan the *identical idea* of the Breckinridge Platform—that Slavery should be *protected* in the Territories; or, in other words, *nationalized.* Mr. CRITTENDEN knew that no arrangement could be made without the Republicans, and that no honest Republican can assent to that without denying his proper principles and turning traitor to the cause he has endeavored to maintain. Mr. C. also knew that this *very principle was voted upon by the people* of the United States on the 6th of November, and received only *one-sixth of their votes!* What is more extraordinary yet, the Border States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, gave a clear majority of over 100,000 against that principle; for it is very certain that if they had placed any value upon that idea, they would have supported BRECKINRIDGE. *Practical non-interference* was what these States all voted, and yet Mr. CRITTENDEN made the mistake of taking up this exploded idea and making it the cornerstone of his plan of settlement! If it were adopted it would do no good, and would make the conflict far hotter and more irrepressible. The Republican Party may be defeated, the cause of Freedom betrayed, but Nature and Nature's God remain the same. The elements of destruction to human slavery, which have been brought into being and become more active each year of time, will not be put back or made less powerful by any human compromise, however made. The Border States know this, and at heart do not want to put back that chariot of progress, which is bearing their burden away, and giving them the promise of a glorious time. Look at Missouri. In ten years she has gained 400,000 whites, and only 10,000 blacks. Do you think she can remain a Slave State? It is literally impossible. Your New-York "Conservatives," (as they love to call themselves,) and the Congressional Compromisers, all mistake their time and their own interests, when they endeavor to get up a scheme of compromise which, by conceding too much, makes the conflict perpetual, and can only end in a violent convulsion. No number of assertions, or demonstrations, (religious or political,) no secession of States, no compromises, no state of parties, can change or do away with the great fact that the civilization of the world is fast treading under its feet the last ramparts of Slavery; that the mind of civilized and Christian States is against it. Its last intrenchment is the American Constitution. You know, and I know, that every *real* Abolitionist, although perhaps not acting under that name, will rejoice to see the Slave States go off; will rejoice in the day when the defence of the Constitution no longer exists. Do you think the Border States want to give them that advantage?

I come now to the question, *what can be done?* I reply by asking, *what* do the Border States need? They want simply peace and justice. In other words, they want to be *sure* of just what they have had. Well, is that hard to do? Is it any more than just, what they have had? Have they ever had any special Congressional *protection* in the Territories? Have they ever asked it? Not a bit of it. Take the case of Kentucky, for example. She, like other States, sends out emigrants. She has sent many to Ohio and Indiana, and many more to Missouri and Kansas. Has anybody ever interfered with them, *by law?* Not at all. Well, then, *practical non-interference* is all she wants, or any other Border State. But there is, I see, a rock still beyond. The Southern Confederacy gentlemen want to erect their Golden Empire round the Gulf of Mexico—which includes Cuba and Southern Mexico—for the purpose of making them Slave States. Well, then, admit no *future territory* except by consent of *two-thirds the States;* and the acquisition of territory, except upon terms upon which all can agree, will be vetoed. Thus all questions will be disposed of. I see nothing to prevent an arrangement with the Border States. If Virginia won't agree, then let her divide, by the Blue Ridge. I have never believed in any *final* disunion of these States. There are, however, tens of thousands of patriotic, enlightened men, who are willing to see it come—well knowing that the Free States—which constitute the real strength of the nation—will pursue their path to glory and grandeur, unincumbered with the burden of Slavery.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Richmond *Whig* claims that in the election for delegates to the State Convention an issue was joined between the Legislature and the Senators and Congressmen. The Congressional manifesto could be regarded in no other light, than as an appeal from the Legislature to the people themselves. That appeal was fairly tried on the 4th inst., at the polls, and the Legislature has the satisfaction to know that its judgment has been affirmed, with costs and damages, against the appellants! Execution on this judgment, says the *Whig*, may be delayed for a time, but it is inevitable. At as early a day as the Constitution and laws will allow, retribution, swift and sure, will overtake the faithless dynasty which now abuses the confidence of Virginia. All existing organizations, it says, have been demolished by the new issue which has been raised, and hereafter the division line will be between Unionists and Disunionists. This distinction it intimates, must be recognized by Republicans throughout the North also. Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD will see the necessity of this, and giving the cold shoulder to the extreme men of their party, will cut loose from the absurdities of the Abolition school and establish a new organization which must be called the Union Party. The *Whig* urges that the Convention should adopt as its motto, "To ask for nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

THE PUBLIC MONEY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Convention of the State of Louisiana, after having taken possession of the United States Sub-Treasury at New-Orleans, passed the subjoined ordinance, authorizing the payment therefrom of certain Government drafts:

Whereas, the State of Louisiana has taken under its control the funds deposited in the late Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, but considers it just that certain drafts drawn against the same should be paid:

Therefore, be it ordained by the People of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, That the State Depositary of said funds be, and he is hereby authorized to pay all drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the disbursing officers of the United States on the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively: *Provided*, That no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same: *And provided, further*, That the aggregate amount of drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $306,592 80.

Be it further ordained, That the State Depositary aforesaid be, and he is reby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the United States prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession, against the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, to the credit of the public revenue of the United States: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of said drafts shall not exceed the sum of $146,226 74; but no transfer drafts on the bullion fund shall be recognized or paid.

Be it further ordained, That the sum of $31,164 44, standing to the credit of the Post Office Department on the books of the late Sub-Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans, is hereby held subject to draft of the United States, in payment of postal services until otherwise ordered by this Convention, or the General Assembly of the State.

A SUGGESTION.

The Richmond *Whig* suggests that Senator MASON should be appointed doorkeeper by the Convention in session at that city. The only difficulty in the way is—who would take care of the galleries at Washington?

A GUY FAWKES PLOT.

It is stated that in addition to other fears, regarding the efforts which would be made to frustrate the counting of the electoral vote, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence every night a thorough examination of the cellars and vaults of the building was made by the Capitol police, to be sure that no explosive materials had been clandestinely deposited there.

IMPUDENCE.

The Mobile *Advertiser* illustrates the sublimity of impudence in an article on the public lands. It admits that the great proportion of the public lands, which it calls the "common property" of the North and South, lies outside of the future northwestern boundary line of the latter, which, it asserts, will not be any further north than the southern boundary line of Kansas, and warns its Abolition cotemporaries to keep quiet about the forts which have been seized by the South, or, when the "settlement" of the partnership is made, they may find a large sum on the debit side of the ledger.

TREASON.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* evidently does not understand its duties to the new Government to which it owes allegiance. It publishes an article on the Virginia election, in which it says that "WISE, HUNTER, MASON, FLOYD and the precipitating faction, have met their Waterloo." And then after having spoken of the Old Dominion as self-centered, proud, great, noble, glorious—it remarks, "that the seceded States are not for *any kind* of reconstruction—at least that seems to be the feeling among the delegates at Montgomery, though, by and by, the people may speak a very different language, unless the Montgomery Congress be *exceedingly discreet* in its action."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* bewails the result of the Virginia election. The only hope for the State now is in the battle of Fort Sumter, which will rouse her dormant Southern pluck. The correspondent continues:

"It remains, then, for the people of the Gulf States, who are in earnest, who do not regard secession as child's play, or a mere stroke of party policy, and who do not intend to be seduced on any pretext whatever, to come again under the Abolition yoke, to consider the strength of the elements arrayed against them; first, the vast mass of Reconstructionists in all the Border States; second, the by no means insignificant number of Union idolaters in their own midst; and lastly and chiefly, the insincere politicians of the Keitt Toombs school. The combined power of elements so potential, it would be difficult to overestimate. SLIDELL's adroit ess must also be encountered. So, likewise, the more honest and more influential reconstruction policy of HUNTER. Reconstruction is the maggot at the heart of the Southern Confederacy. While your people are looking to the Border States, they are looking to the Northern States. The attitude of the whole South, so long as this chimera of reconstruction lasts, is that of a suppliant. Beggars cannot be choosers. It is for the North to say whether anything will be given at all. If it gives, it will give the least possible. You see the danger."

UNREASONABLE.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* calls on the Southern Convention to rear aloft the dishonored flag of the heroes of other days—the "Stars and Stripes"—and call upon the friends of justice and equal rights to rally around it. It also asserts that it will not relinquish its claims to "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner," and urges the adoption of a provision in the Constitution of the C. S. A, forbidding the admission of any new State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Congress.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

The Charleston *Courier* announces that Major ANDERSON has been taken—by a photographist who visited Fort Sumter for that purpose. It also has reason to believe that the Major has asserted that several letters which have appeared in Northern papers purporting to have come from Fort Sumter are spurious.

SECESSION ON A SMALL SCALE.

The Norfolk *Argus* catches a glimpse at a ray of hope for the Old Dominion. Full returns from Accomac County showed the election to the Convention of CUSTIS, Union, over GARRISON, Southern Rights. So enraged were the people in the southern part of the County at this result that they held a meeting, burned Mr. CUSTIS, Judge E. P. PITTS, Dr. GEORGE TYLER and FRED. DOUGLASS in effigy, and requested Gov. WISE and MIERS W. FISHER to act as their representatives in Convention. The *Argus* says that "the burning of these submissionists in effigy, may be the beginning of a movement that will result in revolution, if Virginia is not soon released from Northern bondage and restored to her Southern children, who now freed from sectional rule await her coming with outstretched arms, to enjoy a Government of equality."

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Some days since the telegraph announced that a large importing-house in Louisville had been notified that their goods would not be allowed to pass the New-Orleans Custom-house unless the duties on them were paid there. The Surveyor of Louisville at once addressed a letter of inquiry to Secretary DIX, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., asking instructions relative to the transportation of dutiable goods from New-Orleans, to your port, I have to state, that the Department cannot recognize the action of officers of Louisiana, who have usurped powers for State purposes, under the revenue laws, conferred only on officers who receive their commissions from the United States.

The Department approves your course in declining to issue a canceling certificate in the case stated by you.

The action of officers under the authority of the State of Louisiana, in undertaking to collect duties on imports received, or cancel warehouse or transportation bonds, cannot be recognized; and importers at interior ports cannot be released from their liabilities to the United States esther by paying the duties demanded by the State Collector at New-Orleans, or by his cancelation of transportation bonds. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, Louisville, Ky.

COUNTING THE COST.

A letter from Charleston to the New-Orleans *Delta* states that every gun fired from Fort Sumter costs, on an average, $13. Every gun fired by the State will be an average expenditure of $9. A prominent officer of Fort Moultrie alleges that, by a close calculation, it has been ascertained that when its batteries open, the cost per diem to the State, at that fort alone, will exceed $15,000.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A FIRST-RATE SUICIDE.—A Tours journal states that during the celebration of mass at the Cathedral of this city, on Sunday morning, a well-dressed man, apparently about 45 years of age, and wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor, requested of the bell-ringer's wife to be allowed to ascend one of the towers to make some sketches. She told him that he could not go up until the service was over. He appeared annoyed, but went out and walked about in front of the Cathedral until mass was concluded. The bell-ringer having then presented himself, the stranger proceeded to ascend with great rapidity the staircase leading to the tower, the bell-ringer accompanying him. On the way he stopped at more than one opening, and appeared to measure with his eye the distance to the ground. On reaching the top, a height of nearly 200 feet, he requested the bell-ringer to leave him alone, saying that he was an artist, and wanted to sketch the views, but the other answered that he had positive orders not to let persons remain by themselves in the tower. The ringer then began describing to him the principal buildings in the city, the summits of which were seen; but the visitor impatiently silenced him, and throwing off his hat and coat took a spring to throw himself over the parapet. The latter however, being of considerable height, he only got astride it. 'Good heavens!' cried the bell-ringer, 'What are you doing?' and catching hold of his arm and leg, tried to pull him down: but the man exclaimed, 'Let me alone?' and by a violent effort freed himself from the ringer's grasp, and threw himself forward, striking as he descended against two or three projections of the building. He was of course killed on the spot, his legs and arms being broken in several places, his breast being smashed in, and his jaw being also broken with such force that some of the teeth were cast out. On the deceased was found a passport in the name Wertheim, native of Austria, but naturalized as a Frenchman, and describing him as examiner of candidates for admission to the Polytechnic School: the passport was *visé* for Spain, Switzerland, Hamburg, and the Sardinian States. In his pockets besides were 1,300 francs in notes, and some visiting cards bearing the same name, with the address 25, rue Monsieur le Prince, at Paris. There is no doubt that the man was insane."

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—"A Reformatory Conference" has been sitting at Birmingham. Among those present were Lord SHREWSBURY, Lord CALTHORPE, Lord LYTTLETON, Mr. SPOONER, Dr. GUTHRIE, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. BARWICK BAKER, and others. Dr. GUTHRIE made a very animated and happy speech, in which he said:

"I'll tell you, now: when they were getting up banquets to the soldiers of the Crimea, and to all the grand Members of Parliament, we thought we'd give a banquet to our ragged bairns, who had fought as great a battle as any Crimean soldier; and far harder, too. All of a sudden the thing was resolved on; all of a sudden the thing was done. We have them, you know—these ragged-school scholars that were—cutting down the forests in America; we have them herding sheep in Australia; we have them in the Navy; and—what d'ye think?—there was an odd thing in this way; we had a competition among boys in the Navy, and the ragged-school boys carried off the highest prizes. We have them in the Army, too. Just the other day, I had in my drawing-room one of my ragged-school scholars. 'What was he doing there?' you ask. Well, he was just standing beside a very pretty girl, dressed like a duchess, with an enormous crinoline, and all that. [Loud laughter.] There he was—and on his breast he carried three medals. He had fought the battles of his country in the Crimea; he had gone up the deadly march to Lucknow, and rescued the women and the children, and our soldiers there, and I was proud of my ragged-school boy, when I saw him with his honors. [Renewed cheering.] Well, as I said, we resolved to give a banquet; we furnished one of our best rooms, and had it brilliant with gas, and laurel, and ivy, and the coral beaded holly—and the quantity of tea and toast! It isn't to be told. We just sent away through Edinburgh, and in a day we got 150, all doing for themselves. I was master of the ceremonies. So I heard a great rush of feet—I was standing at the door, you know, to receive my company, and I could not believe my eyes when I saw the succession of good-looking, respectable young men, and the succession of comely, virtuous-looking, happy young women. A girl came up, smiling, and she said, 'You will remember me, Dr. GUTHRIE. This is my man.' And then a great big, honest-looking, burly fellow came up, and he said, 'You will remember me, Doctor. This is my wife.' And they filled that room. I never saw a more respectable company; and how they laughed and sang! And we prayed, too; we prayed, and we gave them good advice. I never spent a happier night—no, not in the greatest, noblest house I was ever in—than I spent when I entertained my ragged-school children."

THE STOCKFLETH SUICIDE.—Mr. STOCKFLETH, the Hamburg Consul at San Francisco, who committed suicide on the 20th of January, was a man of mark. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the public, and, as an accomplished gentleman, and *suave* man of the world, had the *entrée* to the best circles. He was born in Hamburg, and had lived in California since 1859, in association with the "Lady Adams Company" of Sacramento, but his usual residence was in San Francisco. Nothing was found among his papers to explain the fatal act, but the general impression is that he succumbed to the terror of being unable to meet the demands upon him on the departure of the steamer. As to the cause of his embarrassments, the explanation lies in the gravity and ill-luck of his speculations. He had drawn largely on the purses of his friends, who of course lose all by his death. Yet many of them have said that he might have been saved from his desperate deed if he had confided his perplexities to them. At 9 o'clock in the morning Mr. STOCKFLETH was on the street—calm, apparently, and in his usual good-humor; but he purchased a revolver, and retired to his room, dismissing his servant. Then he fired at his heart, the muzzle of his pistol resting between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, and it is supposed that he fell instantaneously dead. At the sound of the discharge the people of the house rushed to his room, and found him quite lifeless.

NANA SAHIB.—A circumstance has occured in India, which suggests the probability that this notorious mutineer, the ferocious hero of Meerut and Cawnpore, still lives. Last August, a native farm-hand of a European residing at Goruckpore, returned to his village after a long absence, and represented that he had been a prisoner in the camp of NANA, and had escaped. He described minutely, not only NANA, but BALA RAD and DEVI BUKSH, and said that they were all alive, and at the head of several thousand Sepoys, with thirty cannons, and seme elephants. He added that before quitting the plains, each of the rebel chiefs had cut off his little finger and burned it, to symbolize the religious interment of his body in Hindostan, which, in all probability, he was leaving forever. This circumstance serves to explain the reported death of NANA. The man who relates this story was evidently ignorant of these rumors, and his report coincides, as to time, with the pretended death of NANA. He moreover described the progress of the rebels after the ceremony of burning the little fingers of their chiefs. "They left the plains," he says, "and traveled towards the mountains for a fortnight, until they reached a place called Thouwarria, where they pitched their tents, and where they still were when I escaped." Unfortunately the man died from fatigue and suffering soon after his return to Goruckpore, and this was all the information obtained from him.

The Bonaparte-Paterson case came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine on the 25th of January. A great crowd was in attendance, a place being reserved for journalists and reporters. All parts of the hall were besieged, and a crowd of lawyers pressed round the bar. M. BERRYER recounted the preliminaries of Prince JEROME'S marriage, and the alliance with the family of Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, "one of the first in the American Republic." "The young lady possessed, together with the natural graces of youth and beauty, the inestimable gifts of an education at once elegant and substantial. As for her mind, it is only necessary to hear her speak, even now. The Prince JEROME BONAPARTE was fascinated by her, and through the friendly offices of the Spanish Ambassador he sued for her hand." M. BERRYER extended his recital of the facts, and alluding to the baptism of Miss PATERSON, named among the witnesses to the rite, three young ladies who are now Lady STAFFORD, Lady WELLESLEY, wife of the elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, and a sister of Lady STAFFORD'S, who is the wife of a Peer of England.

A NEICE OF GEORGE III.—An extraordinary case came up for hearing, recently, in the Matrimonial Causes Court in London, before the Judge Ordinary. Mrs. LAVINIA JANETTA HORTON RYVES claims to be the neice of GEORGE III., and prayed the Court accordingly to pronounce her to be the legitimate daughter of JOHN THOMAS SERRES, and OLIVE, his wife. She testified that she would be 64 years old on the 16th of March; that her father established the British School of Fine Arts, the first school of the kind founded in England, except the Royal Academy; that her father and mother separated, by deed, in 1803, in consequence of incompatibility of temper; and her mother continued to move in "the first circles of society." Her father was a marine draftsman, employed by the Duke of Clarence and the Admiralty. He was at the battle of Trafalgar, engaged by Lord NELSON, to take the headlands. His father was the first Royal Academician appointed by the King, and the Royal Academy had voted Mrs. RYVES £10 in honor of that fact. The Court established her legitimacy.

GURNEY *vs.* GURNEY.—The petition of JOHN HENRY GURNEY, for a dissolution of his marriage with MARY JANE GURNEY, on the ground of adultery with WILLIAM TAYLOR, her footman, came up for hearing before Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL on the 24th of January. The woman and her paramour both denied the charge of adultery. TAYLOR is represented in the evidence as the son of respectable parents, small farmers in Norfolk, who had given him a fair education. On the evening of the day on which Mrs. GURNEY eloped her husband received the following letter from her:

MY POOR HUSBAND: I have, indeed, left you and our poor children; but you know my heart has been long another's, and therefore I could not be happy with you any more. Please send my luggage and *Dick* to No. 216 Marylebone-road; also the small books I brought from Catton, and my work. Your miserable wife,

MARY JANE GURNEY.

I pray God to forgive me, and to preserve you and the children.

The "Dick" alluded to was a favorite dog.

In Marylebone Mrs. GURNEY and TAYLOR occupied a ground floor, consisting of parlor, second room and bedroom, and lived very discreetly; but at Paris they had apartments at the Hotel du Louvre, and were as man and wife.

NEW COINAGE IN FRANCE.—The *Avenir Commercial* has some details respecting the new coinage to be issued in France. All the pieces are to bear the impression of the Emperor's head crowned with laurel, in token of his Italian victories. On the gold and some of the silver coins the present reverse is to be replaced by the imperial arms, mantle, sceptre, &c.

DEATH OF A DANSEUSE.—The charming danseuse, Mlle. POCHENI, who created such a sensation when she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre four years ago, died lately at Turin. She was one of the last survivors of the great school of Terpsichorean art, now decayed, to which TAGLIONI, CERITO and CARLOTTA GRISI belonged.

Madame CASIMIR PERIER, the widow of the celebrated Minister of Finance and Ex-President of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S Council, died on the 18th of January at Paris. She had lived, since the death of her husband, in complete retirement; and in obedience to her own express desire only her nearest relatives were invited to the funeral.

The Empress of France recently sent 500 francs to the wife of a Sergeant de Ville, who had just presented her husband with three girls, *ensemble.* As the poor Sergeant had six children already, he was naturally consternated, and the Empress expressed her munificent sympathy through the Prefect of Police.

"Un Ballo di Maschera," VERDI'S last opera, has proved an unqualified success at the *Théâtre Italien* in Paris.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fowler Defalcation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—The Jury in this case having occupied about an hour and a half in the consideration of this case, sealed up their verdict, which they brought into Court yesterday morning, finding in favor of the complainants upon every point.

The following are the issues proposed for their consideration, with their answers to each:

First.—Did the complainant, George Law, ever deliver, authorize, or assent to, or acquiesce in the delivery to the United States, or to or for their use, of the bond in the penalty of $75,000 in the complaint mentioned, without its being also executed by Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Second.—Did the complainant, Gustavus A. Conover, ever deliver, or authorize, or assent to, or acquiesce in the delivery of the said bond to the United States of America, or to, or for their use, without its being executed by the said Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Third—Did the said George Law, prior to the 10th day of May, 1860, know, or have reason to believe, that the said bond had been delivered to, or was held by, the obligees, or for their use, without its having been executed by the said Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Fourth—Did the said Gustaus A. Conover, prior to the 10th day of May, 1860, know, or have reason to believe, that the said bond had been delivered to, or held by the obligees, or for their use, without its having been executed by the said Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Fifth—Did the said George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, or either of them, and if so which of them, ever, and if so when, for the first time inform the Government of the United States that they, or either of them, would not be bound by the aforesaid bond, unless the said Charlick became a co-surety therein with them? A.—No.

Sixth—Did the said George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, or either of them, and if so which of them, ever, and if so when, for the first time inform the Government of the United States that they or either of them would not be bound by said bond in consequece of the said Oliver Charlick omitting to become a co-surety therein with them? A.—No.

Seventh—Was Isaac V. Fowler, Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-York at the time when said George Law and Gustavus A. Conover executed the said bond, a defaulter to the United States of America for or in respect to the moneys which he had received as Deputy Postmaster, and if so in what amount? A.—Yes; $50.000 and upwards.

Eighth—Was the said Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, at the City of New-York, at any time when the said George Law delivered or authorized the delivery, or consented, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States or to or for their use, a defaulter to the United States for or in respect to the moneys which he had received as Deputy-Postmaster, and if so in what amount? A.—Yes; $50.000 and upwards.

Ninth—Was the said Isaac V. Fowler, Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-York, at any time when the said Gustavus A. Conover delivered or authorized or consented to or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States, or to or for their use, a defaulter to the United States for or in respect to the moneys which he had received as Deputy-Postmaster, and if so in what amount? A.—Yes; $50,000 and upwards.

Tenth—Did the said George Law at any time, when he executed, or authorized, or assented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America or to or for their use, know or have notice, or have reason to believe that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—No.

Eleventh—Did the said Gustavus A. Conover at any time when he executed or delivered, or authorized, or consented to or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America or for their use, know, or have notice, or have reason to believe that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—No.

Twelfth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department of the United States, at the time when the said George Law executed said bond, know, or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Thirteenth.—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department, or of the United States, at any time when the said George Law delivered, or authorized, or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Fourteenth.—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department, or of the United States, at the time when the said Gustavus A. Conover executed said bond, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Fifteenth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department or of the United States, at any time when the said Gustavus A. Conover delivered, or authorized, or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Sixteenth—Is the bond set forth in the complaint of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover the deed of George Law, one of the complainants above named? A.—No.

Seventeenth—Is the bond set forth in the complaint of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover the bond of Gustavus A. Conover, one of the complainants above named? A.—No.

The verdict having been rendered, counsel asked Judge BETTS if he would fix any day for the final hearing of the case before him. The Judge declined to fix any day, but said he was ready to devote the rest of the term to Government business, and it was arranged that the hearing should be brought on on some day to be agreed upon.

In the Matter of the Steamship Kangaroo—Important Decision Relative to the Passenger Act of 1855.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

This was a proceeding to enforce a penalty of $50 each, for two hundred passengers, amounting to $10 000, against the master of the steamship *Kangaroo*, for an alleged excess of that number allowed by the above law to be carried according to the measurement of the vessel.

The proceeding was instituted on the information of one Dillon, formerly in the employ of the Steamship Company, and a number of similar informations were threatened against other vessels of the Company.

The prosecution has been taking testimony before the Commissioner for the last fortnight, for the purpose of showing that parts of the vessel (usually occupied by passengers) were appropriated to portion of the cargo; by it appeared, also, in evidence that what was claimed to be cargo, consisted of passengers' luggage and a few stores for their use.

It was contended by the defence that the charge, in other respects, had but little, if any, foundation.

Mr. Casserly, manager for the Commissioners of Emigration, at Castle Garden, who was examined before the Commissioner, spoke highly of the treatment of passengers on the ships of the Company, and the general arrangements for their accommodation and comfort.

After the testimony for the prosecution was closed, Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr., counsel for the Company, without going into testimony for the defence, moved the discharge of the accused, on the ground that the law, although it had enacted a prohibition and might have intended to inflict a penalty, had not done so in cases of this description, where the vessel was foreign and the alleged offence was not committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and that such penalty could not be inferred from the statute, the British Government having stringent laws to regulate their own vessels. The ground was also taken that vessels of this country are not subject to examination and penalties of a similar nature in Great Britain, and that Congress therefore could never have intended to legislate in this particular against the British vessels.

Mr. Andrews, on behalf of the Government, argued in opposition.

Mr. Commissioner BETTS rendered his decision, discharging the accused, as follows:

This is a criminal complaint against the captain of the British steamship *Kangaroo*, for alleged violation of the act of Congress, March 3, 1855, (Stat. at Large, vol. X., p. 715,) in bringing from Liverpool to New-York more passengers than allowed by the measurement of the space of decks appropriated to the use of the passengers.

A motion is made on behalf of the accused to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the act does not make it a criminal offence in the master of a ship to bring passengers from a foreign port to this country, without appropriating for their use the spaces mentioned in section 1 of that act.

This section provides "That no master of any vessel (even though owned by foreigners) shall take on board such vessel at any foreign port or place, other than foreign contiguous territory, of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel."

Here occurs a full period, and the section then proceeds to enact, "That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck-houses, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck; and on the lower deck one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, *which indent* to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such stated place, and bring the same or any number thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," &c.

This last clause of the section, which is in immediate connection with the assignment of the penalty, has reference only to passengers taken on board within the United States, to be carried to a foreign port. The question is whether the penalty is by the conjunction "or" referred back to any of the previous clauses of the section, and if so, to which.

By the section no duty whatever is imposed on the master in reference to the appropriation of proper spaces to passengers on vessels bound from foreign ports to the United States.

The master is bound not to carry more than one passenger for every two tons, in vessels bound from a foreign port to the United States. This provision has not been violated in this case.

The master is also bound, in the case of vessels bound from the United States to any foreign country, not to carry more than one passenger for every two tons—and in such voyages also to see that the passengers have the designated amount of space.

The penalty is attached to these last classes of cases—perhaps also to the first.

But this voyage is from a foreign port to the United States; and the section, while requiring that, in vessels bound from a foreign port to the United States, the designated amount of space shall be allowed to each passenger, does not make it the duty of the master to appropriate this space, nor does it impose any penalty upon him for not providing it.

Whether this omission was intentional or casual on the part of the Legislature, does not fall within my province to determine. Certainly the accused cannot be held for an offence which has not been named by the law.

It is impossible to read the section as a whole, by any grammatical rule. There is no verb or clause that can be properly qualified by or connected with that clause which begins with the words "with intent to bring such passenger to the United States," &c. The only conjecture that can be made in regard to its position and meaning is, that the sentences "That the spaces," &c., down to the words "with intent," &c., is to be inclosed in a parenthesis, in which case the clause "with intent," &c., would qualify the clause "take on board," &c., near the commencement of the section.

But this would still leave the enactment, in regard to the appropriation of spaces to the passengers, merely directory, and not addressed to or binding upon the master, or, if binding upon him, not coupled with the penal provision attached to his omission of the duty required of him in the other specified cases.

The passengers, undoubtedly, have a right to the space designated in the act. What their remedy might be if they were deprived of it, I do not feel called upon, in this proceeding, to point out. It seems clear that no indictment will lie against the master, under this statute, for any omission, on his part, to see that it was provided for them.

The complaint must therefore be dismissed.

Billy Mulligan's Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

William Mulligan vs. *The People, &c.*—This case now came up on appeal from the judgment of conviction of the Oyer and Terminer.

The notorious character of the plaintiff in error attracted considerable attention at the time of the trial, and the particulars connected with the crime of which Mulligan now stands convicted, is familiar to the readers of the TIMES.

It is urged on behalf of the prisoner, who is now serving out his time at the Sing Sing Prison, that there was error at the trial prejudicial to the rights of the prisoner, for which a new trial should be ordered.

It is contended that the proof at the trial did not sustain the indictment, inasmuch as the indictment charged an attempt to shoot Oliver, the policeman, with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and lead, and it did not appear from the proof that the pistol was loaded at all. Numerous other

put to the bar. He had already been in prison for five months, and as the complainant furnished an affidavit that he had himself given the provocation, and didn't wish to press the charge, the prisoner was discharged.

CONFESSION PUNISHED.

John Barry, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty in the third, and was sent to State Prison for two years and two months.

DENIAL REWARDED.

Henry Monahon, jointly indicted with the last prisoner for burglary in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, and proceeded to trial

Daniel T. McFarland testified that his place is at No. 21 Stuyvesant-street. On the night of the 27th of January last, it had been closed and locked; the basement door being bolted; on the Monday following the 27th, the bolt was found to have been broken off, and a large copper boiler, worth $50, to have been stolen.

Officer Eagan testified that he arrested the prisoner at a short distance from the scene of the burglary. He was in company with the previous prisoner, carrying off the stolen boiler in a hand-cart.

George J. Claurenaid testified that he put the boiler into the house. Its value was $50.

There were no other witnesses, and the District-Attorney stated that as the boiler stolen was a fixture, a part of the realty, and therefore not the subject of larceny, he could not ask for a conviction.

The Jury therefore gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

TRIED TO STEAL.

William Vestins, indicted for Grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

SMALL FRY.

John Fry, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. He excused his crime by saying that he was hungry, and didn't know what he was about.

A DISAGREEABLE CASE BEFORE A DISAGREEABLE JURY.

John Fitzsimmons, indicted for an attempt at burglary, was next put to the bar.

James Farrel testified that, on the night of Jan. 28, the window in the front door of his place, at No. 584 Washington-street, was broken in.

Officer Knight testified that he arrested the prisoner as he was coming out of the door.

The defence set forth that the prisoner, being intoxicated, supposed the place was open and fell against the door, his elbow breaking the glass. The jury took the case, and after a long absence reported that they could not agree. They were therefore dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded.

"THE WRONG BOY" AND THE RIGHT ONES.

Three boys, by the names of John Hall, Stephen McCune and William Norton, were jointly indicted for grand larceny. Hall pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge. The other two prisoners were put upon trial, and, being acquitted, were discharged.

A METROPOLITAN BANDIT.

Michael McCarty, indicted for highway robbery, was next put to the Bar.

George W. Malcalm testified that on the 28th of August last he had come to this City from Jersey City; after leaving an eating house in Canal-street where he had been drinking, he was passing through Westst-reet, when the prisoner, whom he had left in the saloon, sprang upon him, and seizing him by the throat, threw him down and held him, while some other men, who were in company with the prisoner, robbed from the witness' pockets $32, in gold and silver; witness was not much intoxicated at the time; he called an officer, and procured the arrest of the prisoner; subsequent to the arrest a brother of the poisoner had asked him not to appear against the prisoner, offering at the same time to make a satisfactory settlement; witness refused to settle.

Officer Robinson testified that he arrested the prisoner, who tried to get out of the way and conceal himself.

For the defence several witnesses were introduced who testified that the prisoner was elsewhere at about the time of the alleged robbery, and also that the complainant was intoxicated at the time. One witness also testified that a sum of money corresponding in amount and kind to that described by the complainant as having been taken from him, had been left with the witness for safe keeping on the evening before the robbery. In rebuttal witnesses were introduced—among them the officer who made the arrest—who testified that the complainant was not intoxicated at the time of the robbery.

When the testimony was closed, the hour was so late that the summing up of the case was postponed till this morning, when the trial will be concluded, and the following cases taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan, John Allen.

For Forgery—William Robinson, Charles Munday, George Douglass, Thomas Jones, Martin Bulford, Henry Wilson, Thomas McCormick, James Wilson.

For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Michael Coburn, James Callahan, Daniel Thorn, Thomas Munson.

For Larceny—Michael Kelly, Peter Terriff, Charles Totman George N. Beale, George Stewart, John Barton, Louis Fisher, William Wallace, James Munroe, An hon Sell

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Taylor et al. vs. *Keegan et al.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Before Judge Moncrief.

Ladd vs. *Finkle et al.*—Application denied, with costs to abide result.

Ladd vs. *Barthoif.*—Same decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Meyer vs. *Wright.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Pachie vs. *Lombardo.*—Motion granted conditionally.

POLICE REPORTS.

A WIFE AND A HOME IN EVERY PORT.

John Holliwell, a jolly son of Neptune, who first saw the light in North Carolina, forty years ago, was brought before Justice Steers, charged with bigamy. From the evidence it appeared that the accused, although compelled to rove in pursuit of a livlihood, is of a domestic turn, and provided himself with a rib and a home in every port at which he tarried. In November last he was married to a fair Irish damsel, named Eliza White, and went to housekeeping with her in this City. Recently she ascertained that there was still living a prior claimant to his name and love, to whom he was united in Barnstable County, Mass., as long ago as 1840. She, there ore, made a complaint for bigamy against the uxorious seaman, who was arrested by Officer Van Arsdale, of the Third District Police Court. At the time of his apprehension, the accused, who has been mate of a vessel, was conducing a correspondence with another confiding maid, who expected soon to marry him. The prisoner acknowledged his villainy, but excused himself on the ground that he was in his cups when his last matrimonial "splice" was made—in fact, that he had been "roped" into it. The magistrate said the offence could not be explained away, but the case must go to the Grand Jury. A bondsman in the sum of $1,000 could not be found, and the sorrowing tar was locked up.

ENFORCING OBEDIENCE WITH AN AXE.

John Sullivan, a laborer, living at No. 55 Parkstreet, quarrelled with his spouse on the 2d inst., and ordered her to perform an act which she did not like to do. Her refusal put him in a towering rage, and he aimed a blow at her head with an axe. She raised her arm to ward off the stroke, and received its full force upon the member. The wound was of so serious a nature that the woman had to be placed in the Hospital, where she still remains. Sullivan escaped arrested until yesterday, when he was found by Officer Fay, of the Sixth Ward, and Justice Kelly committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DISHONEST WOMAN CAUGHT.

Messrs. Strong, Adrianee & Co., dry goods dealers at No. 355 Broadway, have suffered so many losses of late by shoplifters, that it became necessary to station a detective Policeman at their store. On Wednesday afternoon, while Officer McDougal was watching for the thieves, he observed a young woman, pretending to be a purchaser, secrete a piece of silk beneath her cloak, and attempt to carry it away. She was arrested, and yesterday Justice Kelly held her to answer. The prisoner, who looked like a respectable person, gave the name of Catherine Battersby

CAPTURE OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. William White, keeper of a grocery-store at No. 382 Fourth-avenue, was awakened by two boys, named James Joyce and Wm. Marsh, who had forced open the front door of his place, and were searching for booty. He pursued them to the street, where they were captured by Officer West, of the Twenty-first Ward. Justice Connolly held the prisoners for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.

Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Thursday afternoon at the house Mr. D. W. Burnett, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Harlem, upon the body of Henry M. Lower, a boy 13 years of age, whose death resulted from intermittent fever, consequent upon an accidental injury to his eyelid received on the 22d of last December. On the day in question the deceased was playing with his companions around the barn. In running round the corner of the building he came in contact with a pitchfork which a man was using to load a cart with manure. The only apparent injury was a scratch upon the eyelid, but the lad at discovering the blood became very nervous, and having been taken home, sank into insensibility. He continued unconscious about a week, only speaking when aroused. Afterwards he recovered sufficiently to go about the house, but remained feeble, and intermittent fever setting in, he died. Deceased was of a very nervous organization, and had fainted at the sight of blood, when his cousin accidentally cut his finger. There is no doubt that his fatal illness resulted from fright at the slight injury he suffered.

SUFFOCATED AT SUPPER.

Thomas Cox, an Englishman, 67 years of age, employed as a foreman of stone-cutters at the Central Park, was suffocated to death on Wednesday evening, while taking his supper. Coroner Jackman on Thursday, held an inquest upon the body at the late residence of deceased, No. 47 Christopher-street, but no *post-mortem* examination was made, and consequently no positive evidence was obtained as to the cause of death. In their dilemma, however, the jury decided that he had been suffocated by the lodgement of a foreign substance in his throat.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 14.

$6,500 U. S. 6s. '67	94	300 Harlem Railroad	16¼
5,000 Tre. 12 ₰ c. Nts.	101⅞	10 do	16⅜
7,000 Tre. 10½ ₰ c. Nts.	100	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	40½
15,000 Tre 11 ₰ c. Nts.	100⅜	500 do	40¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	76⅜	1400 Reading Railroad	42⅜
5,000 do	76¼	50 Mich. Central R.	56⅛
22,000 do	76	50 do	56⅜
9,000 Missouri St. 6s	66½	300 do	56¼
5,000 do b30	67	200 do	56
5,000 do b30	66⅜	50 do	56
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	200 do b30	56¼
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	89¼	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bs.	99¾	150 do	14¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c. 1st M. S. F. C. bs.	97⅛	200 do s10	14¼
1 000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	81½	125 M. So. & N. I G Sk.	32⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	52½	200 do s10	32½
1,000 do	51⅜	100 do s30	32½
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. R.	18	100 do s30	32⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	77	100 do b30	32⅝
1 000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	40	450 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	78
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	100 do s30	78¼
2,000 D. L. & W. R 1st M	97	100 do b30	78½
1,000 C. B. & Q. R 8 ₰ c. b	93½	100 do s10	78
10 Bank of the S. N. Y	90	100 do s15	78
30 Imp. & Trad. Bk	100	400 do	78¼
50 Cum. Cosl Pref	7½	50 Gal. & Chic. R. s10	71⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R. b15	78	50 do s10	72
400 do	78	50 do s20	72
200 do s10	77⅞	200 do	72¼
100 do s5	77⅞	100 do	72⅜
250 do	77⅞	410 do	72¾
600 do b30	78	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	31⅜
350 Erie Railroad s30	31⅜	100 Chic. & R. I'd R.	57⅜
100 do	32	100 do s30	57⅝
300 do	32⅛	50 Chic., B. & Qu'y R.	71⅜
50 do s10	32⅜	50 do	71
200 do b30	32¾	200 do	71¼
175 Hudson River R.	43	100 do s30	71
150 do	43⅜	20 N. Jer. Cen. R.	112
10 Ter. H. & Rich. R.	100		

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Tres. 11 ₰ c. Nts.	100⅝	100 Erie Railroad	32¾
3,000 Tenn St. 6s, 90	73	25 do	33
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	66¾	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	40¾
3 000 do	66⅝	50 do	40¾
15,000 do	66¾	200 do	40¾
$1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	78	100 Mich. Cen. R. b30	56¾
1,000 California St. 6s	88	50 do	56⅝
12,000 Indiana St. 5s	85	50 do	56⅜
1,000 M. C. 8 ₰ ct. 1st m'g. sk fd. cn. bs	98	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32¾
5 000 Chic. & N. W. 1st m	40	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	78¾
3 000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	18	200 do b10	79
1,000 Clev. & P. 2d m. b.	57¾	300 do	79
50 N. Y. Cen. R. s10	78¾	100 do b30	79¾
400 do opg	78¾	100 do b30	79¾
100 do b5	78¾	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	33¾
100 do p&c	78½	260 do b10	33¾
100 do p&c	78¾	225 Chi & Rk Is. R.	58
350 do p&c	78¾	150 Chi, B. & Q. R.	72
200 do s3	78⅝	100 do	71¾
100 N. J. Central R.	112		

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, opened with a fair demand on the State Securities, and also manifested a better tone on the Federal Stocks and Treasury paper. The latter was in request at 10 @10¼ ₰ cent. per annum., and for the 6 ₰ cent. Funded Stock of 1867, 94 ₰ cent was paid, including interest since 1st January. There was no disposition to sell the 5 ₰ cents. at the previous bids of 87@87½ ₰ cent., and the feeling, altogether, in regard to the Federal credit, appears to be improving on the private as well as public advices from Washington, to the effect that some conciliatory measure will grow out of the Peace Conference now in session in than city, as between the North and the Southern Border States. These advices, without taking precise shape, were also favorably construed by most of the speculators on the Stock Exchange, and to the extent of checking the tendency to bear the market which showed itself yesterday. A few days later financial news from Europe by the steamer *New-York*, received early in the day, also helped the price of the Railway Shares. The quotations for Illinois Central and Erie come higher from London by 1@1½ ₰ cent., and the English Funds were steadier and Money no dearer, partly on account of the more favorable Exchange reported from New-York.

At the early Board a fair amount of business, at full rates, was done, well distributed through the official list, and in the afternoon prices were even higher, the most decided confidence being shown in the State Securities and United States Treasury paper. Tennessee 6 ₰ cents sold at 73 ₰ cent., and Missouris at 66¾ ₰ cent. On the Railway Mortgages there was no particular activity, owing to the limited offering of the leading descriptions. The Railway Shares were done at an advance of ½ @1 ₰ cent. on the average sales of yesterday, and closed with much steadiness in the face of contradictory rumors on private telegrams, as to the condition of the negotiations at Washington. These rumors, pro and con., have lost much of their effect on the market within a day or two past, since the result of the Tennessee Election and the assembling of the Virginia Convention, because of the growing conviction that some favorable result will be sure to be arrived at, which will not only hold the great Middle States in harmony, but leave the door open for a reaction in the popular sentiment of the States of the Gulf which have temporarily withdrawn their Representatives from Congress.

Later in the afternoon the market closed at about the following figures:

Central	78⅛	Harlem Preferred	40⅛
Erie	32⅛	Hudson	43¾
Illinois Central	78¾	Michigan Central	56½
Rock Island	58	Michigan Southern	14¾
Reading	43⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	32¾
Galena	72½	Tennessees	73
Toledo	33⅛	Missouris	66¼

There is little or nothing doing to-day in the way of Bankers' Bills on London, as the mail for Saturday will not be made up until to-morrow. Purchases are making of Merchant Bills at 103½@ 104¼ ₰ cent. In Money, the rates are unchanged; the supply being easy on first-class securities, but otherwise difficult to be come at. There is a further shock to all paper below the very best class of the Dry Goods Jobbers, by one or more additional failures in the trade. A large house, who were in difficulties in the crisis of 1857, stopped payment yesterday. Several other of the recent failures have also grown out of the crippled credit of 1857.

The following is the official notice of the Secretary of the Treasury that he will open and consider on Saturday week, 23d inst., the proposals of the public for any part of $8,000,000 of the New Public Stock of the United States, bearing 6 ₰ cent. interest. The stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns, either in the transferable or coupon form. The minimum rate at which the bids may be *offered* is not prescribed, nor is it made imperative on the Department to *accept* any rate which may be deemed lower than the credit of the Government should be subjected to:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 23d day of February, instant, for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th instant authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 ₰ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six ₰ centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one ₰ centum required from all bidders under theis notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

The January traffic of the Erie Company turns out better than even the best friends of the road anticipated. The figures are for

January, 1861	$407,919
January, 1860	336 300
Increased earnings this season	$71,559

This is the best relative showing that will be made by any of the trunk lines. It restores the road to something like its old division of the Winter traffic from the West, and the addition of the Long Dock accommodations will enable it next Winter to go ahead of all former precedent in delivering Western produce at tide-water, without shifting cars, and in the transportation of merchandise destined for the West. The Dunkirk *Journal*, published at the present Lake terminus of the road, remarks:

"The State Line Railroad is bringing forward a larger amount of freight than ever before known at this season. The precarious position of affairs at the South is turning an immense freighting business over the Northern roads, so much so that both the State Line and New-York and Erie Roads are crowded to their utmost capacity. We noticed the other day some thirty cars in one train loaded with cotton."

The Baltimore and Ohio Company earned in

January, 1861	$310,314 00
January, 1860	278,394 00
Increase	$31,920 00

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad earned in

January, 1861	$54,621 14
January, 1860	47,736 30
Increase	$6,884 84

The Select Committee on the Indian Bond robbery, at Washington, mention, among other circumstances which transpired in their New-York examination, that Messrs. Jerome, Fitzgerald & Co., of the Stock Exchange, had purchased a parcel of the Bonds *after* their abstraction had been made known. This is substantially true, but it is proper to add that these gentlemen *publicly* bought the Bonds in the open market, subject to the taint of the warning and advertisement of the Interior Department. They paid something less than the market price, because the previous holder felt more secure in regard to the good faith of the States of North Carolina, Missouri, &c., in promptly paying the Coupons and Bonds of the State, according to their tenor, *to bearer*, than they do themselves.

The decease of Mr. Richard Henry Winslow, one of the oldest members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and a private Banker of marked ability and enterprise—both of which qualities were crowned by good fortune—is announced today. He was senior member of the old and well-known Banking-house of Winslow & Lanier, now, and since his retirement from active business, Winslow, Lanier & Co. The Board of Brokers, this forenoon, on the motion of Mr. Jasper Corning, seconded by Mr. Cammann, took appropriate action on this event by placing upon the record of the Stock Exchange the high appreciation in which the deceased was held. Mr. Winslow and his partner, Mr. Lanier, had, perhaps, more to do with the introduction of the Railway system in the States of the West, eight or ten years ago, than any other firm in Wall-street, and so continued the leading negotiators up to the year 1856, when their business assumed its present Banking form.

The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company are again reminded that it is extremely desirable to all parties that the overdue coupon of November, 1859, the two coupons of May and November, 1860, and the coupon of May, 1861, should be funded, according to the proposition heretofore submitted, and concurred in by most of the holders, by the 28th February, instant, when the fiscal year of the Company ends. In reference to the future of this mortgage, there would seem to be no reasonable question that regular payments of interest in cash will be resumed on and after 1st November of the present year. The four coupons to be funded pass into a scrip, representing, when $1,000 is presented, a corresponding amount in the same mortgage.

A private dispatch from an officer of the Hudson River Road, from Albany, gives assurance that the track has not been seriously damaged by the flood, and that the regular trains are about to be resumed.

The following are the latest quotations for exchange on New-York, received by mail, by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad-street.

		Premium.
Feb 13	Philadelphia	Par @ 1-10
Feb 13	Baltimore	¾ @ ⅞
Feb. 13	Boston	Par @ ⅛
Feb. 9	Cuthbert, Ga	3 @ 4
Feb. 11	Chicago	7 @ 7½
Feb. 12	Norfolk	3 @ 4
Feb. 11	Bloomington, Ill	6 @ 7
Feb. 11	Cincinnati	⅜ @ ¾
Feb. 12	Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜
Feb. 12	Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
Feb. 12	Pittsburgh	2½ @ 3
Feb 12	Richmond	5⅜ @ 5½
Feb. 9	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Feb. 11	Columbus, Ga	2¾ @ 3
Feb. 11	Charleston	2⅜ @ 2¾
Feb. 11	Augusta, Ga	2 @ 2¾
Feb. 9	Raleigh, N. C.	5 @ 6
Feb. 9	Charlotte, N. C.	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 11	Indianapolis	1 @ 1⅜
Feb. 11	Aurora, Ill.	7 @ 7½
Feb. 11	Sycamore, Ill.	8 @ 8¾
Feb. 8	New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. 8	Mobile	Par.

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week in February:

1861	$30,047 47
1860	22,540 60
Increase	$7,106 87

The report which was gratuitously started yesterday in the streets, and which gained some currency, that the house of Bowen, Holmes & Co. had suspended payment, proves to be without foundation. We learn that the notes of that firm are being paid as promptly as usual.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week of February, were,

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$21,274 00	$25,423 00	Inc. $4,149 00
Passengers	7,344 21	7,148 70	Dec. 195 51
Total	$28,618 21	$32,571 70	Inc. $3,943 49

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Feb. 1 to 8 were:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Freight	$10,000 32	$13,365 87	$3,665 55
Passengers	5,134 50	5,193 67	59 17
Mails, &c	950 00	950 00	
Totals	$16,084 82	$19,509 54	$3,424 72

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—Light sales have been made to-day, at $5 6½ for pots, and $5 25 for pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Attracted rather more attention to-day, and the principal holders were apparently less eager to sell, hence the market closed steady.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₰ lb	9	9	9⅛	9⅛
Middling, ₰ lb	11⅛	11⅝	11⅜	11⅞
Middling Fair, ₰ lb	12	12¼	12⅝	13
Fair ₰ lb	12⅝	12⅝	13	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour, early in the day, was moderate, and prices were without change, but before the close of "Change" a better demand prevailed, and the market closed firmer for shipping brands. The trade have purchased more freely, and the better grades are steady. The sales are 14,600 bbls. including superfine State at $5@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern is moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c, and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₰ bbl. Sales 275 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@ $4 10 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $3@$3 05 for Jersey $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric dried, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl; sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request, at $1 62½@$2 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is very quiet; the receipts are moderate, and the prices are without quotable change. The demand is mainly for export, but at prices generally below the views of holders. The sales are 23,000 bushels at $1 18 for Northwestern Club, $1 20 for samll lots of Milwaukee do., in store; $1 20 for Canada Club, $1 36 for ordinary white Canadian, $1 40 for white Ohio, and $1 30@$1 31 for small lots of Western red. Barley is in fair supply, and is quiet at 70c.@80c. Barley Malt is firm; sales of 1,700 bags at 90c. Oats are quite firm and in good demand, at 35½c.@ 36½c. for Western and Canadian, and 37c.@38c for State. Rye is in moderate supply; sales of 800 bushels, at 65c. for Jersey and 67½c.@68c. for State. Corn is held with more steadiness; prime is less plenty; the demand is not so active as yesterday; sales of 37,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c. for do., delivered; 62½c.@63c. for new do. at the Railroad depôt; 64c.@67c. for new Southern yellow, the latter for very dry; 66c. for Western white, and 78c. for choice old white Southern.

OILS—All kinds are quiet in this market; prices exhibit no important changes.

New-Bedford Oil Market—Week ending Feb 12, 1861.

Sperm—We have no transactions to note in Sperm, which remains in about the same state as quoted in our last. Whale—Remains very quiet, sales of two parcels, amounting to 200 bbls. at prices not transpired. Whalebone—Sales since our last: 1,000 lbs. Arctic at 78c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Feb. 11, 1861

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone
Total for the week	—	—	—
Previously	2,749	3,165	7,200
From Jan. 1 to date	2.749	3,165	7,200
Same time last year	1,080	625	3,500

New-Bedford Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market dull, and lower sales of 200 bbls. at $17@$17 25 for Mess and $13 for Prime. Beef is also very dull; sales of 50 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for extra, and $8 75@$9 75 for repacked Mess. Beef Hams, at $14@$15. Bacon is unchanged. Cut Meats are heavy; sales of 110 hhds. at 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams. Lard is without change, and the demand is fair; sales of 600 bbls. at 9½c.@10c. Dressed Hogs are quiet at $6 75@$6 87 for Western and $7 for City. Butter and Cheese are steady but quiet.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. prime, part at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—The demand is fair but at rather lower rates; sales of 550 bbls. at 17¾c.@17¾. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been quite moderate at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₰ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¼d.; Corn, 11¼d.@11¾d. ₰ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₰ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d. ₰ 200 lbs.; Clover Seed, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@ 12¼d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₰ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ₰ bbl. Beef, 8s. ₰ tierce, and Bacon 40s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 1¾d.@4s. 4½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Bacon, 45s.; Lard, 47s. 6d. ₰ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TADMAN'S

CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.

A certain cure for chapped hands and lips and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.

TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th av., N. Y. By mail, twenty-five cents.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

Eighteen Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-five persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thou shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,

JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.

ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, OLD gold and silver bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.

Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

P. S.—Diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, purchased.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!! FAT BEEF!!!—The beef of the celebrated steer Lafayette, raised by Mr. Chapman, of Duchess County, together with three other very fine steers, raised by Robert Clark, of Connecticut, will be offered for sale at the stalls of WM. LAIOR, Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 15th and 16th inst.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, destempring, or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

WANTED—A BOX IN THE POST-OFFICE. Address JOHN N. JOHNSON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE ENtire second floor, separately or together, having bath, hot and cold water gas, &c.; will be let on accommodating terms, and immediate possession given. Reference exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 25 Abingdon-square, (8th-av.)

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR adults, occupying an English basement house in West 22d-st., would accommodate a gentleman and wife with board. Terms moderate. Address L., Box No. 1,598 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, (furnished or not,) at No. 127 Clinton-st., two doors from Pacific. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wallst

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ESMERALDA—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—THE IRISH MORMON.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CANTERBURY HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN left Columbus, yesterday, at the appointed time, and after considerable detention at one part of the road by some obstruction, arrived at Pittsburgh last night in a pelting rain. He stopped for a short time at Steubenville, Ohio, and made a short address to the assembled thousands, and also made a short speech on his arrival at Pittsburgh, in which he promised to make a longer one this morning. His reception there was very enthusiastic, notwithstanding the storm.

The Peace Conference at Washington was in session yesterday, but did no business—the special object for which it was convened being to take suitable notice of the recent death of Hon. J. C. WRIGHT, of Ohio. Eulogies were delivered by several members. It is understood that the special Committee upon a plan of adjustment have agreed substantially upon the proposition submitted by Mr. GUTHRIE for the settlement of the Territorial question. It is believed that the Conference will finally abandon the idea of asking a constitutional recognition of the right of property in slaves.

The Virginia State Convention were principally engaged, yesterday, in completing their organization, commenced on Wednesday. The credentials of Commissioners for the various seceded States were received, and they were invited to seats in the Convention, and to make communications.

Among the numerous petitions presented in the higher branch of Congress yesterday, and which related principally to the troubles now agitating the country, was one by Mr. SEWARD, from the Chamber of Commerce of this City, remonstrating against the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill. The resolutions of the New-York Democratic State Convention, also presented by Mr. SEWARD, were laid on the table. The Tariff bill was then considered, and Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, made a speech against its passage, arguing that the revenue yielded by the present Tariff is sufficient for the wants of the Government if properly disposed of. He was followed by Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, in favor of the bill, and particularly that portion of it which abolishes the warehousing system. The Senate held an Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, a resolution, offered by Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, that WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address be read on the 22d inst., in the Representative Hall, and that the President, President elect, members of the Cabinet, &c., be invited to be present, was objected to, and laid over. Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, as a question of privilege, obtained leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the truth of a statement in the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the effect that books have been taken from the Congressional Library by members of Congress from the seceding States and not returned. The resolution was passed. A long personal colloquy took place between Messrs. STANTON and COX, of Ohio, relative to an interpolation made by the latter in the report of a speech made by him, and published in the *Congressional Globe*—of no interest to any one but themselves. The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were considered, and the proposition that the Central route shall go *via* Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas River, was stricken out. The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered, and a speech was made by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania. The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged intention to make a descent upon the Capital then made a unanimous report through the Chairman, Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, which declares that though apprehensions of such an event have been entertained, there is now no probability that it will occur. Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee, indorsed the conclusions of the Report, and introduced a resolution as a minority report—although the report submitted by Mr. HOWARD was understood to be unanimous—deprecating the presence of troops in the Capital, declaring it offensive, and asking their withdrawal. This caused a long and animated debate, which was finally concluded by laying the resolution on the table, 125 to 35, and the House adjourned.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill incorporating the veterans of the National Guard. The resolution appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to the Peace Convention, *vice* THURLOW WEED declined, was called up and laid on the table by a vote of 15 to 13. In the Assembly, the Appropriation bill was taken up and a long debate ensued. Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to pay each member of the Common Council of New-York, of 1858–9, $1,200 for his services; also, to appropriate $35,000 from the State Treasury to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New-York, for the erection of a building, as soon as $20,000 has been expended by the trustees.

The Republican Young Men's Central Committee held a special meeting, last evening, and adopted resolutions favoring the collection of the revenue in all the ports, the retaking of the forts, &c. A Committee was appointed to meet President LINCOLN at Albany, on Monday next.

The ammunition seized by the police on Wednesday was yesterday applied for by the counsel of Messrs. J. E ADGER & Co., of Charleston, S. C. The Superintendent refused to give it up except when compelled to do so by legal form. The Georgia muskets will probably be replevined.

By the arrival of the steamship *New-York* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from Europe one day later. The intelligence is not of special importance. The bombardment of Gaeta still continued, but the damage done by the Sardinian batteries had been so extensive, that it was believed the city could not hold out much longer. The election of Deputies to the Italian Parliament were generally resulting in favor of the Ministry. Military preparations continued in Denmark. Later intelligence from India and China had reached England. The Presidency of Bengal is reported in a very angry state, owing to the mismanagement of the £2,000,000 fund annually spent in the indigo manufacture. The rebels were still making hostile movements in various parts of China, and creating considerable alarm.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned, last evening, for want of a quorum. Only five members were present—Messrs. FROMENT, DAYTON, CHIPP, ALLEN and FREAR. The Board of Councilmen voted to appoint a Special Committee, in connection with the other Board, to investigate the truth of charges of corruption in connection with the award of the street-cleaning contract, made in a morning paper. The ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets under a penalty of $250 for each offence, was adopted.

The regular meeting of the Board of Charities and Corrections took place yesterday. Three hundred and ninety-three persons have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse. The small-pox has made its appearance among the inmates of that Institution to a moderate extent; and measures have been adopted to prevent it from spreading. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy concerning the death of Dr. FRANCIS were adopted. There were 9,112 persons remaining in the Institutions, Feb 9.

The annual election of officers of the American Institute was held yesterday at the rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, resulting in the choice of the regular ticket, including Gen. WM. HALL for President, by a large vote.

The Light Guard Ball at the Academy of Music last evening was a very brilliant affair. The attendance was very large, the decorations splendid, and everything passed off pleasantly.

At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of BILLY MULLIGAN was argued on appeal. In the General Sessions, WILLIAM ANDERSON, convicted of rape on his own daughter, was sent to Sing Sing for four years and eight months. WILLIAM F. AYRES, a dealer in counterfeit bills, was sent to the same place for seven years and six months. A large number of thieves were tried and sentenced, and the trial of MCCARTY for highway robbery was commenced, and is still on.

The Stock market was higher yesterday by ½@1 ₱ cent., than on Wednesday, and closed steady on nearly all descriptions. No change in money rates. Exchange quiet.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, while Grain was lightly dealt in. Though Cotton was less freely offered, the demand was not very active; prices, however, closed steadily. Very limited sales of Provisions, Fish, Candles, Hemp, Leather, Naval Stores, Metals, Oils and Seeds were reported. The transactions in Groceries were restricted. Hay, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request—the latter at reduced rates. The difficulty of procuring shipping accommodation checked freight engagements.

The New Tariff.

The apparent well-grounded apprehension of the passage of this proposed measure, creates excessive alarm among merchants, and no small regret to the friends of a well-devised and stable policy. Its passage would well illustrate the heedless and reckless character of our legislation. Not the least provision is made to meliorate, or prepare the people for its effects. A radical change is instantly to take place in a law, to conform to which years are required to escape excessive loss and sacrifice. Instead of the deliberate action which should characterize a judicial or legislative body, the proposed measure acts with the precipitancy and recklessness of a mob. Such a bill should not take effect for at least two years after its passage, for the reason that the arrangements of merchants and manufacturers extend through periods often of greater length. If a new tariff, as is the present, in many cases, be prohibitory upon articles which have been largely imported and are in common use, nothing can exceed the injustice and hardship of such a measure. Stocks of goods on hand will be advanced to an amount equal the duty, while the Government will not be benefited a penny. Two or three years will in many cases be required before domestic establishments can be in position to supply the market. In the meantime, none will be benefited but the speculators and lucky holders under recent importations.

As the present tariff cannot, as we have already taken occasion to show, be a revenue measure, the most imperative reasons exist against its adoption, or, in fact, against any important change, till we see more clearly what may be for our interest, or what we may be compelled to do. It would be nearly fatal to all hopes of adjusting our political differences, and to our expectations of drawing to ourselves the trade of the extreme Southwest. In this, the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have almost equal interest with New-York.

The tariff is not only exceedingly complicated in its details, but is so excessive in its rates as to be in many cases entirely *prohibitory*. Take, for example, the article of steel, of which very little is manufactured in this country. The duty on this has been increased all the way from 54 to 241 per cent, according to the kind of article, as will be seen by the following comparative statement of the duty under the present and proposed tariff:

Description of Steel.	Present Duty per ton.	Proposed Duty per ton.	Increase per cent.
Best cast and shear steel	$29 16	$56 00	92
Second quality cast and shear steel	25 44	56 00	120
Extra axe temper steel	30 84	56 00	81
Table blade steel	18 96	44 80	136
Common hoe and fork steel	16 80	44 80	167
Round machinery steel	17 64	44 80	154
Best German steel	14 16	41 80	216
Second quality German steel	9 84	33 60	241
Best sheet cast steel	36 45	56 00	54
Hoe and shovel cast steel	18 48	44 80	142
Best quality blister steel	27 60	56 00	103
Second quality blister steel	14 40	41 80	211
Gin saw steel, best quality	29 85	56 00	87½
Gin saw steel, second quality	25 05	56 00	123

Steel is an article of universal use and of absolute necessity. Only a very small amount is manufactured in this country, while the best kind of *cast-steel* is hardly produced at all, either owing to a want of suitable ores, or the requisite skill in its manufacture. Under such circumstances, till it is demonstrated where our inability lies, an excessive rate of duty should not be imposed. It is certainly a remarkable feature of a system of protection that articles of luxury, such as tea and coffee, which we do not produce, should be free, while one of prime necessity in nearly all the arts and industries of life should be taxed almost to prohibition.

In a previous article we referred to the mode of levying the duty on *Cottons*, showing that the difficulty in classifying the goods would in many cases be equivalent to a prohibitory duty. With regard to woolens, similar details are preserved to a degree that renders it almost impossible for a merchant to make out any invoice that would meet anything more than a single piece of goods. In some cases, *ad valorem* duties only are imposed. In others, *ad valorem* and specific combined. The specific duties in some cases depend upon weight,—in others are levied upon the square yard, and are in all cases designed to *prevent* the importations. This particularly applies to low-priced goods, on which a specific duty of twelve cents per pound, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, is absolutely prohibitory.

It is somewhat remarkable that the very moment this measure is urged, our manufacturing establishments are enjoying almost entire immunity from foreign competition. This can hardly be renewed for a twelvemonth to come. We have the field to ourselves. It is not a higher tariff that is wanted, but *demand* for merchandise. We heard nothing of the want of a tariff in 1859 and 1860. In these years the manufacturing districts were never more prosperous; the same was the case with the great interest of Pennsylvania—*coal*. The tariff of 1857 was enacted at the instance of the great manufacturing State of Massachusetts. She prospered under it remarkably. Were things in a normal condition in this country, the idea of the present tariff would not for an instant be tolerated. They are out of joint,—hence a desperate remedy is assumed as their cure.

Last year we exported $400,000,000. We shall export a much larger amount for the present, if the tariff proposed does not go into effect. If it does, so far as it reduces the means of foreigners to purchase our products, just so far are our own means and wealth reduced. Do we wish to reduce our exportations one dollar? No. We would like to double those of cotton and breadstuffs, which are our great staples. But we cannot sell these unless we can buy. The stream going and coming must always be nearly equal in volume. Where are to be the backs in this country to take our 4,000,000 bales of cotton which we produce, and the mouths to consume the 100,000,000 bushels of grain which we wish to export? We cannot eat our surplus at home. The exportations will soon cease, unless we can take something in pay besides gold and silver. The gravest alarm already prevails in commercial circles, both in Europe and America, upon this very subject. The greatest relief would be experienced at home and abroad could importations commence again with their wonted volume. Unless they do, a money crisis is imminent in England, which will react with tremendous force upon this country. We are now having the millenium of gold, but what does it signify? Not a healthy, but a very unhealthy state of affairs. The collapse of 1857 was followed by an immense collection of gold in our Banks. This disappeared as business revived. We should be vastly better off could we to-day return the gold we have just received from England. If we get much more we shall weaken her power to consume, and reduce to an equal degree our own wealth. Under such a state of affairs, is it wise to take such a tremendous leap till we see a little more clearly the way out of our troubles?

An Unsatisfactory Defence.

In the card published by Ex-Secretary JOHN B. FLOYD, pledging himself to meet the charges of treason and larceny that have been brought against him by a "full response," there are several very remarkable omissions, to which we are anxious to call Mr. FLOYD'S attention, so that the blanks may be supplied.

In the *first* place, the card keeps profoundly silent as to the whereabouts of the writer, the date merely reading "13th February, 1861." Is not this concealment of Mr. FLOYD'S address something like one of those delicate reservations, usual amongst the light-fingered gentry, when they have good reason to believe that the officers of Justice are in pursuit of them with warrants?

Secondly—Mr. FLOYD speaks in his card of assaults made upon his character by the newspapers, and by the report of the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the abstraction of Indian Trust Bonds from the Department of the Interior;—but he says not a word as to the various indictments for felony found against him by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia,—possibly because aware that no "full response" can be made to these save by the unpleasant ceremonies of surrendering himself into custody, standing his trial, and receiving the verdict of twelve good men and true after an impartial hearing.

Thirdly, when Mr. FLOYD denounces the report of the Investigating Committee as an "*ex parte* arraignment of his official conduct," he forgets to add that its *ex parte* nature was in his favor,—all the principal witnesses against him being such reluctant fellow-culprits as RUSSELL, BAILEY, LEA, DRINKARD, BIARLEY and others of the same stripe. That the main testimony in the case has been one-sided, we admit; but the side heard, thus far, has been that most inclined to screen the misdeeds of Mr. FLOYD.

Fourthly—When the ex-Secretary asserts that he had no knowledge of the bond-robberies, committed by BAILEY, until "about the time they were publicly disclosed,"—how comes it that he says not a word about the much greater frauds of issuing unconditional and illegal acceptances in his official capacity, though warned of their fraudulent character by Senator BENJAMIN, and having promised to issue no more of them six months before the practice of this crime was abandoned.

By supplying the omissions noted, and giving answers to the same; and by surrendering himself to stand his trial at Washington, under the indictments for various forms of felony now pending against him—ex-Governor FLOYD will put in the only "full response" that can be expected to elicit general satisfaction. If he be innocent, for the honor of the American name, let him take speedy steps to clear his reputation; but as for this business of writing jesuitical and evasive cards, dated from No-man's-land, in the hope of effecting thereby any change in public opinion as to his acts,—such a course is unworthy of that frank audacity which his friends have claimed as one of his few virtues,—unworthy of that reputation for personal courage which he has heretofore gained without danger and maintained without ever once having been pushed to the test.

CAPITAL AND THE CRISIS.—Information reaches us from Washington daily that the Bankers of this City have absolutely declined to accommodate Government with a loan, without some governmental pledges that the outstanding difficulty between the Northern and Southern States shall also be accommodated. This resolution, we are assured, is not to be shaken. The vaults of these obdurate gentlemen shall shed not a single coin until Government, in the plenitude of its penitence, shall hold out the olive branch to its rebellious subjects, and give peace to the people.

It is needless to say that no word of discouragement or censure should be addressed to those who, by any means whatsoever, propose to preserve the Union from the dangers with which misguided fanatics threaten it. But, then, when the means are clearly deceptive, and the power of compulsion which any portion of the community assumes to possess, declines to bear investigation, and, in fact, is the merest of false pretences, it is quite time to enter a protest against the inadequate practice to which the body politic is, in its extremity, exposed. It is no time to indulge quackery when the country is believed to be *in articulo mortis*.

Than these menacing masters of millions, none knows better than that it is not from their strong boxes the money demanded by the Federal Government is derived. The subscriber of the public loans may use such men as agents for securing portions of the national credit, paying for the service as to any other broker a proper commission; but the banker *is* nothing more than a broker; his agency is purely ministerial; and if he withholds it, the principal must employ some other factor, or in his own person seek the best of all investments, as the alternative of this by no means indispensable intermediation. If, therefore, A B and D C, as agents, decline to officiate for X or Y as subscribers for the loan, X and Y must choose some other agency, or appear in their own persons. The volition of recalcitrant money-jobbers will in no case stand between them, and their resolution to confide in the Government and the country. When, therefore, the "bankers" who have assumed, if any have really assumed, the attitude referred to, they practice upon the popular ignorance of their real relations to the business, and can exert no influence upon the decision of paramount national issues.

The capitalists of Boston, when this senseless policy was ascribed to them, were prompt, with all their devotion to the Union, to repudiate it. We look with confidence to a like disclaimer from the capitalists of this City.

Reasons for Patience.

The Census Reports furnish the true history of the "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery; and the result of the last year's enumeration indicates unmistakably what the issue of the struggle will be. The friends of Freedom have every reason to rejoice at the evidence it will give of the growing preponderance of Free-labor and Free-State power in the Union, and grounds for assured confidence, that ten years more of the conflict between the social and industrial forces of the two systems, will reduce the population of the Slave States to little more than one-third of the whole, even supposing them to maintain their present foothold; and if some two or three of the Border States should in the meantime be transferred from the weaker to the stronger side, by emancipation, the result will be that "the South" will be dwarfed, numerically, to proportions utterly inconsistent with the high pretensions she has heretofore set up.

The population of the Free States, according to the published returns of the Census, has increased during the last ten years in a greater ratio than during any similar term since 1790. The highest ratio heretofore known was that of the census of 1810, when it was forty per cent. and two-hundredths. The present enumeration gives a ratio of increase of 40.85. The total population of these States was in 1850, 13,454,000; that of 1860 is 18,950,000, showing a gain of 5,496,000 in the ten years.

The Southern population, free and slave, in 1850, was 9,613,000. It is now 12,433,000, or a gain of 2,320,000. The ratio of increase has been 29.33 per cent., or 11.33 less than the Free States during the term.

The free population of the South has increased at the rate of 31.519 ₱ cent.; but the slave population has gained at the ratio of only 24.937. At no time has the slave interest enjoyed such uninterrupted prosperity as during the ten years prior to the taking of this Census; the Southern staples never before bore such uniformly high prices; negroes were never worth so much; wealth was never created so rapidly; and yet the melancholy truth manifests itself that the slave population has increased at a less rate than during the comparatively dull period from 1840 to 1850. This seems to be a law of the economy of Slavery, that the prosperity of the master is always accompanied by the destruction of the slave. It is illustrated in the whole history of the system in this country, as far back as the Census reports extend. In free countries it is a well recognized law of political economy, that the eras of prosperity are those in which population increases, while the eras of stagnation in business, and the years of short crops, are those in which population makes little progress. In our Southern States the reverse is true, as it regards the slaves. Leaving out of view the period prior to 1810, when the Slave-trade with Africa existed, and we find in the returns of each Census the clearest evidence that the prosperity of the master and of the slave are incompatible. Thus, from 1810 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1830, dull periods, in which low prices were paid for Southern staples, the ratios of increase of the slaves were respectively 29.09 and 30.62; while from 1830 to 1840, when the price of cotton rose so high as to set the whole South in motion, when negroes were doubled in value by the enhanced demand for their labor, their increase was only 23.81 per cent. From 1840 to 1850, when prices were lower, and when the temptation to over-work the slaves was less, the rate of their increase was again augmented to 28.81 per cent. But we dismiss this view of the subject for the present, which is aside from the point we set out to establish.

The respective rates of increase of the two sections during the last ten years, if applied to the next, would give for the Free States a population of 26,691,000; and to the South a population of 16,453,000, of which about five millions would be slaves. Deducting two-fifths of these slaves from the aggregate would leave a Federal population of 14,453,000, which is but little more than one-third of what will be the aggregate representative population of the country ten years hence.

If, in the meantime, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri should become Free States, or at least Republican States, with projects of emancipation on foot, which seems to be probable, the effect will be to leave "the South" with less free population than it now possesses, and perhaps with less aggregate population. Missouri has 1,097,000 free inhabitants, Delaware has 110,000, Maryland has 646,000—in the aggregate, 1,853,000 freemen—which will, in all probability, be transferred from the "South" to the "North," during the next decade, together with their increase, natural and by immigration, which will number nearly a million more.

Here then are social and economical causes at work which no political combinations or disintegrations can resist, and which must infallibly reduce the slave interest in this country almost to insignificance during the next ten years. And if to these considerations we add the fact that all the immense Territories of the Union are now practically free, and that some six or eight Free States will be admitted into the Union during that period, we have the most satisfactory assurance that the rule of the slave power is at an end, and that it only remains for the Slave States to keep their institution to themselves as long as they can, without a hope of its extension or of using it as a mighty engine of political influence.

The people of the South have only to look at the Census returns to be satisfied that the schemes of the Slavery propagandists are utterly impracticable—that whether in the Union or out of it, the Slave Power has forever lost the control of the destinies of this continent, and that in the progress of events, by the mere operation of the laws of trade and population, its area will be circumscribed, rather than enlarged.

The laws of political economy are providential and irresistible, and Southern men have only to study the Census returns dispassionately to perceive that these laws are on the side of Freedom and free labor.

The same line of thought and study must satisfy all intelligent friends of Freedom that the danger is irrevocably past—that "the battle has been fought and the victory won;" and when this great fact is recognized by the contending sections, each will become calm and just to the other, in the conviction that a higher than human wisdom rules over our national controversies, and shapes their ends.

The Cotton Movement in England.

Apart from the interest attaching to them as illustrating a critical period of American history, the editorials and other documents which have of late appeared in the English Press, in reference to the Cotton Question, will be found by the political economist to be of immense importance, as connected with the settlement of one of the most discordant elements of modern commerce. That the Demand regulates, or should regulate, the Supply, has been generally conceded, as one of those admirable rules of industry and of exchanges which cannot be too implicitly followed—in fact, it is generally acted on in business as the *Alpha* and *Omega* of all exchange whatever.

But the South, opposed in this, as in every other principle, to the current political economy and practical business action of the entire civilized world, has fearlessly promulgated and daringly acted on the very reverse of this rule. With her it is the supply which is to regulate the demand; the raw material which is to control the manufacture. Reducing the question to facts and figures, the phrase "Cotton is King" is an insolent reversal of all well-established rules of commerce, not so much of the United States as of the whole world. It is the last defiant cry of old agricultural, oligarchic tyranny, hurled at the young and advancing victor of manufactures and free labor.

The comments of the English Press on this subject, the information which it has collected, and its energetic plans for a remedy, form a strong effort to veto the Southern rendering of the axiom, and to establish in a healthy form, for the benefit of the whole world, the fact that the Demand must, and ought to regulate the Supply. It protests with scorn, not unmingled with amazement, against the monstrous impudence of the assertion, that if the South chooses to ask it, Demand must crouch to Supply, pound for pound, silver for cotton, if Supply deems fit to set the price. And finally, it has shown the world that the state of affairs has materially changed within the last ten years, as regards the possibility of acquiring cotton. Till within a few months, the planter could smile at the abortive efforts of England to obtain Oriental cotton. But *labor omnia vincit*, new and vastly enlarged fields are opening, and the English Press now sees in the American secession movement the last stimulus needed to entirely free the manufactures of the Old World from dependence on the fields of the New.

It is indeed almost miraculous, and certainly marvelous, that just at the time when such an impetus was needed to supply the English Press with an argument, it should have come. Almost immediately after the revelations of LIVINGSTONE, BARTH, OVERNEY and KRAPF, came the Chinese occupation of Peking and the triumphant treaties, to which may be added the possibility of supplying Algeria with coolie labor. Yet with all this the English Press might have failed to make due impression on the impassible men of Lancashire had it not been for the Secessionists. Their madness had alarmed the world, and the world is about to retaliate by putting Demand and Supply on healthy grounds. What was fondly believed by the South would be a last and glorious leap into absolute supremacy, has been a leap into ruin. No power on earth will hinder England in another year from drawing her cotton, at half-price, from the Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, three years will probably see immense supplies taken from Abbeokuta and other districts of Africa, while Algeria and Central America will not be behindhand.

South Carolina has declared that compromise is useless, and that no power on earth can bring her back to the Union. But behind South Carolina stands England with her Press, declaring far more irrevocably the ruin of the "Cotton States." So inevitable is this ruin, so fearful and complete must be the humiliation of those crushed, that we, forgetting all insult and enmity, grieve to our very heart to see such fearful retribution awaiting those who now flaunt so proudly. There are old men—aye, sexagenarians—now alive who will live to see the South forced, simply by English manufacturers, into the humblest imitation of Northern agriculture and Northern manufactures. The fiat has gone forth—it is irrevocable. Woe unto them who sowed the wind, for they shall reap the whirlwind of ruin in such shame as a nation never yet endured!

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT?—A fortnight has elapsed since Capt. VAUGHAN, of the British ship *Kalos*, was lynched at Savannah, because he chose to eat dinner with a colored stevedore, and yet we do not hear by mail or telegraph that any one of the perpetrators of the outrage has been arrested. It was hardly to be supposed that the mercenary motives offered for the detection of those concerned in the affair could have any influence upon the high-minded members of the Rattlesnake Club, the organization saddled with the responsibility of having applied the tar and feathers to the unfortunate son of Neptune, but the fact that a Grand Jury deemed the matter of sufficient moment to make it the subject of a presentment, and the vigorous denunciations by the local Press of the "outrage,"—that is what lynching is called when tried on an Englishman,—really induced the hope that we might have a Georgia Court deciding whether rough treatment of individuals suspected of Abolition proclivities were a crime, and if so, what penalty it deserved.

But we are puzzled to account for the strange indifference which the citizens of Savannah seem to feel regarding the detection of the offenders in question. They know perfectly well that if that humane potentate, the King of the Cannibal Islands, should allow his subjects to indulge their carnivorous propensities upon an Englishman, it would not be long before a British fleet would make bowling-alleys of his villages; but perhaps they argue that resort would not be had to such extremities with civilized people of however great enormities they might be guilty. Then, too, it may be, they cherish the anticipation that after the British Consul has resided in the South a little longer, and become better acquainted with the peculiar customs of that section, he will appreciate the practical joke which he perpetrated in offering so large a reward as one thousand dollars for the accomplishment of so trivial an object. There is another hypothesis. In starting upon their new career the Georgians found that the transportation of the mails would involve much inconvenience and expense, so they devolved that duty upon the United States Government. May it not be that they intend to leave the adjustment of their quarrels to the same Power until the C. S. A. get into good working order,—if that day shall ever arrive. Certainly no one could object to such an arrangement.

The Fowler Defalcation.

As might have been expected, the jury in the Fowler defalcation case have returned a verdict acquitting Messrs. GEORGE LAW and GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER from all responsibility on their bond to the United States, as securities for the good behavior of Postmaster FOWLER,—this verdict being based on various reasons, but mainly on the following:

That Mr. FOWLER had falsely represented to Messrs. LAW and CONOVER that a third party, Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, would join them in signing the bond,—a representation without which the two gentlemen who did sign would not have become responsible. That, nevertheless, Mr. CHARLICK did not join in the security; and that, consequently, the two bondsmen who had done so should not be held liable, their signatures having been obtained under false pretences.

In the next place the jury find, that neither LAW nor CONOVER had any knowledge, down to the 10th day of last May, that the bond, not signed by Mr. CHARLICK, had been delivered to the United States,—although LAW and CHARLICK held business relations throwing them of necessity into close personal contact almost daily, and in spite of the fact that long previous to the period named, various public journals had contained not only rumors but specifications as to an existing default in the quarterly returns of the New-York Post-office.

The strongest reason—in fact, the only good reason—assigned by the jury for their discharge of Messrs. LAW and CONOVER from the obligations of their bond to the United States, consists in the fact, as found by the verdict, that Mr. FOWLER was a defaulter in the sum of fifty thousand dollars and upwards at the time of his reappointment by Mr. BUCHANAN, and that the "proper officers of the Post-office Department" knew of this default at the time of the delivery to the United States by Mr. FOWLER of the bond signed by Messrs. CONOVER and LAW.

This last reason, if satisfactorily established, must of course justify, and indeed necessitate the verdict rendered; but as yet we have heard nothing from Washington of any removals having been made in the Post-office Department in consequence of any suspected complicity between "the proper officers" and the defaulting official. Is the deceased Postmaster-General, AARON V. BROWN, to be made the sole scape-goat for all the officials who must have been cognizant of, and conniving at the concealment of his peculation?

The verdict, on the whole, is one in conformity with public expectations; but against the character of the men who are generally palmed off as talesmen on United States juries by Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS, it is high time that an energetic protest should be entered. These talesmen receive two dollars a day each for their services; and as no particular efforts are therefore made to compel the attendance of the class of jurors contemplated by law,—Marshal RYNDERS is thus furnished with a number of small semi-sinecures for his political adherents, who are not, we regret to say, of the most desirable kind. This evil has heretofore attracted the attention of Judge NELSON, who, on one occasion, point blank refused to receive any of the talesmen kept in readiness by our enterprising Marshal. It would be well if Judge BETTS and his associates could be induced to follow in the same course.

WHAT VIRGINIA MEANS BY UNION.—The task of precipitating the Border States into revolution has been intrusted to less crafty plotters than those who have done that service for the Cotton Confederacy. For several weeks past, ever since, indeed, the era of disunion, which currently dates with the November election, the majority of the Virginia delegation at Washington have been pledging their State to follow the lead of South Carolina. For Virginia, these imperative gentlemen have urged the same excessive claims as had previously and vainly been put forth by the Gulf States, and have alarmed the country with assertions that the Old Dominion was sure to prefer an alliance with a new to one with the old Republic. To these menaces was added a declared preparation for the seizure of the National Capital,—so open, in fact, as to challenge the attention of the Administration in time to prompt those defensive measures, without which there is reason to believe the scenes of Wednesday in the Capitol would not have been acted in peace. In debate and conversation have these persons used none but the most ultra language upon the pending issue; language borrowed from the vocabulary of RHETT, YANCEY and SLIDELL; and had the views of their constituents answered to their own, there is every ground to believe that Virginia, in her recent election, would have voted herself out of the Union.

The import of this vote may, perhaps, be subject to doubt, but the evidence strongly tends to the conviction that with any plausible argument, Virginia will remain faithful to her old attachments. On the face of it, the result has clearly this meaning; and any opinion to the contrary will be found to rest upon authority which cannot sustain the test of inquiry. For the very men we have referred to, who, before this expression of the popular sentiment, had distinguished themselves as blatant advocates of secession, and pledged the State to support them, now thrust themselves forward to explain away the victory of order and the Constitution, and make it the equivalent to an open declaration for disunion. To listen to PRYOR, or GARNETT, or MASON, or to read the Richmond Press, we should have to believe that in voting for the Union the Virginians voted to destroy it, and in pronouncing for the Constitution they desired to abolish it, for in the sense attributed to the result, it admits of no other than this paradoxical acceptation.

It is gratifying, however, to believe these expounders of the popular will to be wholly uncommissioned. They have been at no pains to disguise their disgust with the Union vote of their State. They have joined with an Arkansas representative, who, in the absence of abler men, has rendered himself conspicuous as a Disunionist, in denouncing the Super-

tendent of the Census for circulating official documents in the Border States to strengthen the Union sentiment. When the measure of Mr. SHERMAN, necessary to relieve the financial embarrassment of Government, was twice in succession presented to the House of Representatives, it was one of these Virginia members who raised the objection which excluded it, his motive being an avowed intention of overthrowing the Government. From such treacherous exponents of what Virginia means by the word "Union," it is quite safe to appeal to the people of the old Commonwealth themselves, who, we conceive, had no conditions attached to their declaration for the maintenance of the actual order of things. With any sufficient indication of the good faith and friendly disposition of the party just rising to power, the Old Dominion professed her indisposition to seek other alliances, and her desire to stand by the institutions to which her statesmen, more than any other men, gave the shape and character which have rendered them the admiration of mankind. And this view, there is every reason to hope, will be verified by the Convention now sitting at Richmond.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

Preparations for the German and Danish War.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. VAN SANTEN, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 26th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Australasian* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, Jan. 27.

The news by this arrival is unimportant.

SPECIE LIST.

£2,015, Tresmith & Sons; £5,000, Bunge, Burlage & Co.; £395, B. W. Miller; £878, Hawley Stone; £411, W. H. Newmann & Co.; £1,000, Bank of Commerce; 30 000f., Tappan & Starbuck; $5 472, W. H. Riversmith; $10,130, F. T. Aschmann & Co.; $1,520, J. A Abrey; 32,625f., Antonio Cokino; $621, Pratt & Reath; $640, John E. Hyde & Son.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The *Patrie* says: "The bombardment continues at Gaeta without great result on either side."

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Jan. 26.

A Russian frigate has left Toulon, but has not proceeded to Gaeta. Her destination is Villafranca, where the commander awaits fresh orders.

NAPLES, Friday, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

Yesterday the bombardment of Gaeta was continued by the Sardinian fleet.

Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment. The fire from the batteries of the place is feeble.

Gen. CIALDINI has lost but few men.

A Sardinian gunboat has been damaged.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues.

A treasonable correspondence of high importance, which has been entertained with Gaeta, has been discovered.

GENOA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Corriere Mercantile*. of to day, says: "The bombardment of Gaeta is continued with prodigious effect from the batteries on the land side, conjointly with the powerful cooperation of the fleet. It is hoped that success will attend the efforts of the besiegers in a few days. The fleet withdrew on the 23d, in order to repair damages, after having silenced nearly all the enemy's batteries. It was to recommence the bombardment on the same evening."

MADRID, Friday, Jan 25.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* states that the report that the Queen had sent money to Gaeta, is totally unfounded.

The *Correspondencia* says:

"The Spanish Minister will stay with King FRANCIS II. as long as he remains on Neapolitan territory."

ITALY.

TURIN, Monday, Jan. 28.

The elections to the Italian Parliament have been conducted with order and tranquillity.

The members for Turin are CAVOUR, MIGLIETTI and CASSINI.

Among the deputies elected in the provinces are Gen CIALDINI, Admiral PERSANO, Gen. SIRTORI, Signori MALENCHINI, FABRIZI, RIBETTI, Gen. DE LA MARMORA, Signor RATAZZI, and other satisfactory names

The result of the elections in Southern Italy is not yet known.

The number of elections in Upper Italy, of which the result is already known or assured, is 134. Of this nun ber two belong to the party of Dr. BERTANI, two to the Garibaldian Party, fourteen to the Opposition, or to the Centre, and the remainder more or less to the Ministerial Party.

Signor CABELLO has been defeated at Genoa, Dr. BERTANI in Milan, GUERAZZI in Leghorn, and MORDINI in Lucca.

The first electoral news received from Naples has been good.

The number of elections now definitely known is 200, of which twenty are of the Opposition party.

GARIBALDI and POERIO have been elected at Naples.

The result of the elections is generally favorable to the Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of Lord PALMERSTON, in Downing-street.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has resolved to construct, with all dispatch, ten iron-cased frigates of *La Gloire* class. This is no mere idle rumor, but a stubborn fact.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "It is not true, as some journals have stated, that the French Government has encouraged Denmark to resist the demands of Germany; neither is it true that France is organizing a squadron to be sent to the Baltic."

SPAIN.

It also states that Tetuan will be occupied by Spanish troops until the entire execution of the treaty by the Moors.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The inhabitants of Voivodina have protested against the incorporation of that province with Hungary in an arbitrary manner. They demand the convocation of a Servian National Assembly.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A Ministerial ordinance has been addressed to all the functionaries whose duties are in any way connected with the calling out of the soldiers for the army, ordering them to take such steps as will enable them to execute as speedily as possible the orders for the military convocation already proclaimed, or for any other which may yet be made.

The Danish Diet has sanctioned the Government contract, from the 18th of December, 1860, with Mr. PETO, relative to the railway through Finland, the East coast of Jutland, from Aalborg to the South Schleswig Railway, and from Aarhuss towards the West coast.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.

The negotiations between the Bank of St. Petersburg and the Bank of France, in reference to the exchange of gold for silver, have failed.

Prince ORLOFF, President of the Ministry and the Council of the Empire, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

The Posen *Zeitung* says: POSEN, Jan. 28.

"News received here from St Petersburg states that the *corps d'armée* stationed in the provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia are to advance to the frontiers of the Empire and will be replaced by troops from the interior of Russia.

The soldiers on furlough have already been recalled, and the formation of three *corps d'armée* on a war footing has been ordered, which are to be ready by the 1st of March next—one to march to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to any other destination that may be required."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to Dec. 22.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta says:

"The Presidency of Bengal is in a very angry state. There is not a contented mind or a tranquil tongue in all the Province.

By the mismanagement of Mr. GRANT, the £2,000,000 annually spent in the indigo manufacture, have been this year withdrawn from circulation, and in a poor country like India the consequences are naturally those of discontent."

The China intelligence is to Dec. 15, from Hong Kong.

Lord ELGIN was at Shanghai on the 8th of December, and is expected at Hong Kong immediately.

Baron GROS proceeds to Suez in a few days.

Mr. WARD leaves this morning in the *Niagara*.

Sir HOPE GRANT has gone on a visit to Japan.

At Ningpo alarm existed from the reports brought in of the movements of the rebels.

Foo-chow was quiet.

Disturbances had broken out in the northeastern part of the Province, and one or two walled places had been taken.

The *John Adams*, *Niagara*, *Hartford*, and gun-boat *Saginaw* were at Hong Kong.

The Question of Cotton.

From the London Star, Jan. 28.

England is, at the present moment, in the position of a vegetarian dwelling in a secluded hamlet, who, threatened with famine by the impending bankruptcy of the only green-grocer in the village, recollects somewhat late in the day that he has utterly neglected the cultivation of his own kitchen garden. Cotton is to this country, in the highest sense, a necessary of life. When we dwell upon the fact that some four millions of our artisans derive subsistence from its manufacture, we take but a limited view of the importance of its regular supply. Let there be a stoppage, or even a sensible diminution of the influx of the raw material, and what will be the fate of those who live by trafficing in it in a manufactured form? What will become of the merchants who export, of the shippers who transport, of the retail dealers who sell to domestic customers our cheapest textile fabrics? What will be the position of our working classes if the sudden pauperism of an enormous section of their body is accompanied by an augmentation in the price of the material out of which they fashion their most needful garments? The peril is at our threshold, and it cannot be denied that its near approach has been rendered possible only by our own folly. Spite of solemn and reiterated warnings, we have persisted in depending for the greater portion of our supply of cotton upon the slave plantations of the United States, thereby ignoring the capabilities of our own free colonies, and now our obstinacy has brought us to the brink of a disaster so terrible that we dare not contemplate its possible results. If the Northern States should attempt to coerce the seceders into submission, or if the slaves of the South should rise in insurrection to vindicate their birthright of freedom, in either case there will be no cotton in our ports—but there will be bankruptcy in our towns, and starvation in our manufacturing districts. Yet for years past we have had under our dominion millions of acres of land, asking only for a moderate expenditure of capital and labor, in order to extract from them a luxuriant and remunerative cotton crop. We leave wholly out of consideration for the moment those enormous districts of Africa still under native rule which have given evidence of a fecundity capable of almost illimitable development; it will suffice to confine our attention to those territories which lie within the circle of our own dominions. There is at present somewhat too strong a disposition to look to India for our supply of cotton. That which she has hitherto sent to us has not been of the best quality; but rain defect may, perhaps, be remedied by more careful cultivation, and so far as quantity is concerned, it seems difficult to assign a limit to her productive power. In 1858 she sent us 1,185,023 cwt., worth £2 970,518; yet it would appear that an enormous extent of territory is absolutely desert from want of tillage. In Bengal we are assured that 30,000,000 acres are lying waste, though the proportion of cultivated land is there greater than in any other part of India. Of the condition of the other Presidencies we may form a rough idea from the fact that in South Arcot, in Madras, 54 per cent. of irrigated, 77 per cent. of dry, and 74 per cent. of garden land, amounting in all to 1,220,932 acres are waste, and that in the Talooka of Ralworee, in Bombay, out of 122,000 acres of arable land, 70,000 had been suffered to fall out of cultivation in 1846. Of course it is not to be assumed that all the soil thus left unproductive is capable of growing cotton; but such statistics gives us at least an opportunity of forming an approximate idea of what may yet be done in India by a judicious application of energy and money—and not a very vast amount of the latter, seeing that the native laborers are content with wages of about two pence a day. But why not at the same time develop the resources of Natal? Mr. MCLEOD tells us that the yield of one acre, having 6,000 plants on it, was equal to one pound and a quarter of cleaned cotton per plant, which, at 6d. per pound, gave a return of £187 10s. per acre, and that as there are, at the lowest computation, 640,000 acres of coast land which will produce cotton of this quality, we might have a supply of 4,800,000,000 pounds—more than four times the entire quantity imported from all quarters in 1858—from this colony alone. Dr. ROBERT MANN in his recent admirable work on Natal, expresses an opinion that the midland districts will probably be found even more suitable for cotton culture than the coast lands, which would, of course, greatly widen the field of operation; and such are the capabilities of the soil, that a plantation which had been greatly neglected yielded an average produce of 307 pounds of cleaned cotton per acre, which sold in England at 5d per pound; the cost of cultivation, exclusive of purchase of the land, ploughing and planting, being one penny and thirteen-sixteenths per pound, leaving a profit from this almost spontaneous growth of nearly £4 per acre. He avers, too, that the different varieties grown in Natal, Sea Island cotton has realized in Manchester 1s. 8d.; that from Natal seed, 8d.; and that from green seed, 7d. per pound; the average produce of well-cultivated ground being 400 pounds of cleaned cotton per acre. There is this very important consideration in connection with Natal, that the cotton planting season there is in September, so that we have still ample time to make arrangements of which we may reap the benefit in the Spring of next year, and native labor can be secured for wages which seem absurdly diminutive. We have not in our possession any statistics with regard to the culture of cotton in our new Australian colony of Queensland, and consequently cannot offer a positive opinion with regard to our prospects in that quarter; but the favorable views entertained by so thoroughly competent a judge as Mr. THOMAS BAZLEY, backed as they are by the strong representations of the colonial Press, entitle us to entertain sanguine anticipations with regard to the probable result of a judicious application of capital, and of labor we could obtain from China plenty and to spare. But there can be no possible doubt that Jamaica furnishes a field which might be cultivated with the most admirable results. Mr. BIGELOW, writing of the condition of the Island in 1850, stated that out of its area of "4,000,000 acres of land, of which there are not probably any ten lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, not more than 500,000 have ever been reclaimed or even appropriated;" and what could be done with this land is no matter of speculation. Mr. ROBERT EMERY, who was for twenty-four years a stipendary magistrate in Jamaica, states that the yield of cotton from a single farm of ten and a half acres, in the parish of St. Andrew, was 10,000 lbs., being very nearly 1,000 lbs. per acre; and that, this selling for £233 6s. 8d.—or little over 5½d. per lb.—while the cost of production was £119 10s. 3d., the profit was £113 16s. 5d., or about £10 16s. 8d. per acre. He avers that the most fertile lands of Louisiana and Georgia have never exceeded 250 lbs. or 350 lbs. of Sea Island cotton per acre, and adds that in Jamaica two crops may be obtained every year. It seems clear that if we suffer grievous calamities from having depended solely upon the slave labor of the Southern States of the American Union for the supply of cotton, we shall have to attribute the disaster exclusively to our own folly. We have purposely abstained from glancing at those vast districts of Africa which are admirably adapted for conversion into cotton fields, with the double advantage of satisfying our own wants and promoting the progress of native civilization. Let us look for the moment exclusively to the colonies peopled by our fellow-citizens, and eager and able to give us even more cotton than we could use. There is India, with her huge annual deficit, which would give place to a surplus under the influence of developed industry—there is Natal, with her teeming soil, waiting only for the coming of the sower to yield a luxuriant harvest—there is Australia, panting for a new outlet for her energy, and confident in her ability to supply our wants—there is Jamaica, groaning at the decay which has grown out of past mismanagement, but which might give way to solid prosperity if she were encouraged and aided in a new branch of industry. England does not lack capital, and can easily command an abundant supply of labor. Let the wholesome terror which she now feels at the frightful calamity which seems to be impending over her, arouse her to such active exertion as will render such a panic impossible in the future. It may be too late to place ourselves beyond the reach of danger for this year, and in that case we must simply brace our energies, and do our best to weather the storm. But it will not only be mad, but criminal, to refrain from at once taking such steps as will, in all time to come, render it impossible for a political convulsion in any one foreign nation to menace with paralysis our most important branch of national industry, and place millions of our workers in peril of absolue destitution.

The Bonaparte Family Suit.

Correspondence of the London Express.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Jan. 25.

I have this moment left the Court where the great case of PATERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE is going on. BERRYER—the illustrious BERRYER, who was called to the bar just fifty years ago—spoke for four hours and a half without a moment's interruption. I speak literally: the Court did not rise for refreshment until he had done, at about 3½ o'clock. I came away with great regret in the midst of M. ALLOU's speech for Prince NAPOLEON, in order to send you these hurried lines by this evening's post.

I must assume that by the publications made in London you are already familiar with the leading facts of the case, and in attempting to give a sketch of the tenor of the arguments used to-day I shall touch principally upon those points which prior statements seem to leave in need of explanation. I may at once say that the question whether JEROME BONAPARTE, when he married Miss PATERSON, was 19 or 22, is admitted on both sides to be unimportant. It is clear that the new law of March, 1803, which altered the provisions of that of 1792, was known in the United States at the time of his marriage, that he was bound by the new law, and was even affected by express notice of it given him by M. PICHON, then the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, who did his utmost to prevent the marriage from taking place. It is equally clear that by this new law he was a minor so long as he was under the age of 25, and that his marriage as a French subject could not regularly be solemnized without the consent of his surviving parent (Madame LETIZIA BONAPARTE,) which consent M. BERRYER admits there is no proof that he ever obtained. The new law also provided that a marriage of a French subject abroad should be preceded by the publication of banns in France, and that, it is admitted, was not done in the present case. The two great questions are—1. Whether the marriage was void or only voidable; and 2. Supposing it to be voidable only, whether the protest against the marriage which Madame LETIZIA BONAPARTE was made to sign by NAPOLEON I. was good in form, as being a reclamation in the sense of the code, and made in time in accordance with the provision that it should be made "within twelve months" of the time when the parties, whose consent was requisite for a regular marriage, and "had knowledge" of the fact of the marriage having taken place. I am disposed to think, judging from the tenor of the commencement of M. ALLOU's speech, that he himself will not, as a lawyer, lay any great stress upon the various shameful and self-contradictory devices which NAPOLEON I. resorted to in order to have the marriage annulled both civilly and religiously. The assumption in the defendant's written pleadings that the matter has been decided by "sovereign power," may, I already feel persuaded, be dismissed, as M BERRYER dismisses it, as "idle and devisory." The true questions, I repeat, are: 1. Whether the marriage was void *ab initio*: and, 2. Whether, supposing it to be only voidable, it was avoided in legal form and in proper time.

The Court to-day was as full as it could possibly hold. Some tickets for reserved places had been given by the President, but a considerable space was left, when the doors were opened, for a rush by young barristers and the general public. There was no attempt to pack the audience, and many who had the patience to wait two or three hours at the door for admission, met with the reward which they deserved. The proceedings were opened by **M. LEGRAND**, *avoué* for Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTERSON, presenting the following conclusions:

That it may please the tribunal to declare the marriage contracted on Dec. 24, 1803, between the late Prince JEROME and ELIZABETH PATERSON valid.

"And also to take judicial cognisance (*dopner acte*) that M. BONAPARTE, while demanding that the marriage of Dec. 24, 1803, may be declared valid, has never had any intention to contest, and does now now contest, the civil and political effects of the union contracted in 1807 by his father with the Princess CATHERINE of Wertemburg."

M. BERRYER, in his exordium, said:

"The high authority of justice, whose majesty should every where, and always, be respected, is a guarantee that I will introduce no matter foreign to the cause. The crowded state of the court is to me a warning that, far from seeking to gratify vain curiosity, I must confine myself to the strict discussion of the legal question. I will abridge as far as possible the statements already before you in my written memorial—a memorial not published prematurely or containing statements which can possibly be contested. [This was in answer to a recent paragraph in the *Moniteur*.] My client, Madame PATERSON, the divorced wife and now the widow of the late Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, has waited nearly sixty years for this day, and now, faithful to the conduct from which she has never swerved, she crosses the Atlantic at the age of 75, and is here before you to ask the justice of a French court. In recapitulating the facts of the case as stated in the memorial, M. BERRYER dwelt at great length upon the recognition of M. BONAPARTE by all the Imperial family during a long series of years as their relation, arguing from this fact that notoriety, in accordance with the register of his baptism was, in the terms of the Code, indisputable evidence of his *status* as a legitimate child. He exposed the flagrant contradiction of the Imperial proceedings in pretending to judge by a "family council,"—a special tribunal, which confessedly had no jurisdiction, except over members of the Imperial family—that M. BONAPARTE was no member of it. He labored at great length to show that the marriage in question, although objected to at the time by the French *Charge d'Affaires*, was not "clandestine," or made "in fraud of the French law;" that it was only voidable for want of proper publications and the maternal consent; that no legal step was ever taken to set the marriage aside, and that the first NAPOLEON's desperate attempt to treat the marriage as void—his repeated decrees, containing implied admissions that all his former acts against the marriage had been inefficacious—his correspondence with the Pope, who refused to annul the marriage—and his rejection of the legal opinion of the Arch Chancellor CAMBACERES, whose advice he asked: all showed the knowledge of NAPOLEON I. that nothing but a judicial decision—which it was now too late to ask for—could set the marriage aside. He concluded by expressing his belief that the judgment of the Court would confirm him in that respect for the bench which he had cherished through a long life."

M. ALLOT—a fluent and very good speaker, and a first-rate advocate, although comparatively little known—opened the case for Prince NAPOLEON. He was bold enough to say that the eloquent advocate opposed to him had very little hopes of winning his cause. The case was overlaid with romance, when, from the lapse of time, it was difficult to refute. While speaking most respectfully of Miss PATTERSON and her family, he could not help saying the facts of the case bore out the statement to be found in history, that she had said, "If I can be his wife but for an hour I will run the risk." She knew of the legal objections to the marriage—the settlement provided for the case of its being dissolved, and consequently she had not contradicted it with "good faith" in the eye of the law.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A large number of bills, many of local interest, were reported favorably upon by Committees.

The bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard (Seventh Regiment) passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved a requisition for a report from the Long Island Railroad Company of all its business, stockholders, &c., stating, as a reason for offering the resolution, that the officers of the road had refused to show the books to stockholders. Adopted.

The resolution of the Assembly, appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to Washington, in place of THURLOW WEED, was called up, and, on motion of Mr. TRUMAN, laid on the table—15 to 13.

Mr. SESSIONS introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. PRESSER brought in a bill setting apart the unexpended amount of the Canal Enlargement Appropriation of 1860—first, to pay for work and materials, and to so far complete the Oswego and Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, as to fit them in entire length for seven feet depth of water on opening navigation in Spring, 1861; and, next, to lengthen the locks of said canals. If no surplus remains for the latter work, then Gibson P. Williams, Henry Sage, John W. Thompson, Delas Dewolf, E. G. Spaulding, and Joseph Field, are appointed a Commission to lengthen the locks, and sell the long locks to the State; or, if the State refuse to purchase them, authorizing them to collect lockage toll on all boats over 100 feet for 20 years.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Onedia County, and the bill relating to divorces, were each ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the bill to amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

The Governor's Annual Message was taken up, and Mr. COLVIN concluded his speech, attacking the positions of Gov. MORGAN, in relation to the vetoed railroad bills of last session.

The Resolutions to investigate the action of the Harbor-Masters of New-York, were taken up.

Mr. GRANT spoke in favor of the investigation.

The subject was then postponed till the next Executive session.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was occupied during the whole session in perfecting the Appropriation bill, an amendment being proposed to insert the customary appropriation for hospitals.

A long debate ensued.

The vote defeating the bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers was reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, to be taken up this evening after the Appropriation bill is completed.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced bills to provide for a tax on New-York City to pay each member of the Common Council for 1858 and 1859, $1,200 a year, for services.

To appropriate $35,000 out of the State Treasury to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New-York City, for a building, as soon as $20,000 has been expended by the Trustees.

To legalize the acts of the Common Council of New-York, relative to filling up the lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Mr. WEBSTER brought in a bill making the term of office of the Chamberlain of New-York the same as the Comptroller, and subjecting him to removal only for malfeasance, and by the same process as required for the removal of the Comptroller or Corporation Counsel.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

The House resumed the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill, but did not conclude, and the bill was made the special order for Saturday.

The Kansas Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY proposed an amendment to loan $100,000 to Kansas, which, after a long debate, was voted down.

The bill was then amended by cutting down the appropiation to $50,000 and then passed, by ayes 88, nays 22.

Adjourned at 11 P. M.

Death of Judge Whitney.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Hon. VINCENT WHITNEY, formerly a member of the Assembly and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of European Steamers.

SANDY-HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 14—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamships *City of Baltimore* or the steamship *Africa*, now both due off this point, with later Liverpool dates. Weather thick and rainy. Wind blowing a gale from the east.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb 14—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North American*, from Liverpool 31st ult., and Londonderry 1st ult., now fully due at this port.

Receding of the Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

During the night the water fell 17 inches, but is still high. The weather last night was frosty, and the probabilities are that the river is closing again.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14—P. M.

The river is falling rapidly. The New York Central Railroad Company will deliver down freight across the river to morrow.

Loss of Brig James Madison.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

CHARLES G. MORTON, mate of the brig *James Madison*, was picked up at sea, clinging to a spar, and brought to this city. The body of the Captain was found on the Kiawath Beach, and buried by the volunteers stationed on that island.

Great Distress of the Settlers in Southwestern Kansas.

SUFFERING OF THE RELIEF MEN AND TEAMS ON THE ROAD—HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS—TWO OF THE SETTLERS KILLED.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A messenger from Hunter County, distant about 200 miles from here, arrived last night with heartrending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme southwestern part of the State. He reports the Winter as being the most severe yet experienced in Southern Kansas. Snow has fallen to the depth of eighteen inches on a level. The cold is intense, and stock of all descriptions is dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the inhabitants are reduced to buffalo meat alone, and not a team is able to make the journey through the snow. The messenger walked 26 miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and 70 miles before reaching Emporia, where he took a stage and came on here. The mails on the route had not been carried through for three weeks. Owing to the great depth of the snow and the intense cold horses and cattle are dying along the route. Goods were abandoned in the middle of the prairies. The teams had died or given out, or the limbs of the drivers had become frozen, and they had to seek refuge at the nearest settlement to save their lives. One man will lose both of his legs, and another both of his hands. The Osage Indians had attacked a party of settlers who were hunting wolves for their skins. The Indians killed two of the settlers; one they burned and beheaded; the other they scalped. The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the Relief Committee are determined that as long as their means hold out that none shall die for lack of food. Urgent appeals are made from the extreme Northwestern settlements for aid to be sent them, as they report that their teams are in such a condition that it is impossible for them to make the trip. A man, sent in from the Blue, lost one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately dispatched by the Committee, as the man reported many families with only a scanty supply of buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be, if the reports brought in from the outside settlements are true. Relief must be sent at once. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought to light.

Kansas Relief.

The Senate of the Wisconsin Legislature have appropriated the sum of $5,000, to be sent to Gen. POMEROY in Kansas, for the relief of the destitute. The bill stipulates that Gen. POMEROY is to report the manner of the disbursement to the Governor of that State. Considering that the State has already sent munificent contributions of grain, the appropriation named is a noble act.

Forty thousand people are on the verge of starvation, and almost as destitute of clothing as of food.

Hundreds of families, well supplied in the Fall, have divided with their poorer neighbors, till all are alike destitute.

Whole families have died from hunger, nakedness and cold, and if relief is not continued such deaths will be fearfully multiplied.

Grain and provisions are freely given by the Western States, but New-York must furnish money for sacks and transportation.

Ten thousand dollars per week is needed to place this food and clothing within the reach of the starving sufferers.

Legislative aid can only be expected to provide seed-wheat, corn, &c., for which the sum of $200,000 is required. If this amount is raised, and the people provided with seed, Kansas will, next season, be perfectly self-sustaining. Gov. MEDARY, late of Kansas, says that good crops are sure to come next season, judging from the plentiful snows out there this Winter. Kansas will thereby be able to assume a very prosperous career.

Send contributions of money to JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Send bundles of clothing to the room, No. 25 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Wallack's Theatre.

A new piece, in five acts, called "Central Park, or the House with two Doors," was produced here last evening, with very marked success. It is, as its name implies, of purely local origin, and one of those pleasant embroideries which Paris supplies to all its town topics, but which, here, are almost unknown. Our authors are too apt to "make an effort," and in doing so, frequently overlook the interests—often dramatic—which lay absolutely before them. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who is, we understand, the author of the present work, has seized on the one topic which for the last two months has more than any other occupied the attention of the amusement-going public. The Central Park, we have heard it asserted, injures the theatres, because people go there in the evening, when the moon shines, and the keen air invites to open-air recreation. There is unquestionably some truth in this assertion. People *do* go to Central Park, and for this very reason the discreet dramatist finds the occasion to utter his say on the subject. Thus Mr. L. WALLACK, who, on ordinary occasions, is an eclectician, culling from the French and the English stage a sprig of the laurels which he so worthily wears, becomes for the moment a contemporarian, and discourses of the things of newspaper freshness. And in doing this successfully he has adopted a purely domestic vein, and gives us for his plot a matrimonial complication about a portrait, which falls accidentally into the hands of a jealous hero, and, exciting that individual's suspicions, leads to a series of blunders, having no harm in them, and possessing the merit of being perfectly understood by the audience from beginning to end,—leading gradually to a series of extremely ingenious situations, and terminating, as all domestic quarrels should terminate, with reconciliation. We shall not attempt to follow more closely the plot of the piece. It does not indeed admit of analysis, being, as the French would say, the suggestion of circumstances, and therefore superior to the rules of ordinary criticism. As such we regard it, simply adding that the construction, although occasionally more obscure than is necessary, is frequently admirable. The little intrigues for "finding out something," with which the piece abounds, are excellently conducted, and without anticipating the last act, lead to it pleasantly, and make one glad when the marital cloud has disappeared. The dialogue possesses the great merits of being both unconventional and unlabored; the responses are quick and natural, without being blurred by vain yearnings after brilliancy and wit. Jealousy, in its trivial form, is all that the author has tried to portray, and he has done it with situations rather than talk. Herein consists the merit of the piece, which is neither wordy nor long, but contains many aspects of life, as we have it here presented, in an agreeable and thoroughly amusing shape. The last scene on the "Big Pond," in Central Park, is very ingeniously contrived, not only as a pictorial representation, but as a *dénouement*.

It was excellently played by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss HENRIQUES, (who lacks power for serious business, but is very good in natty little colloquial passages,) Mr. BLAKE, Mr. REYNOLDS, and other members of the Company. The reception was so very enthusiastic, that there can hardly be a doubt about the "Central Park" being an attraction down-town as well as up for the remainder of the season.

Obituary.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW, Esq., late of the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers of this City, died at his residence in Westport, Conn., early yesterday morning. Mr. WINSLOW was a native of Hartford, Conn., whence he came to this City more than thirty years ago, and has since been engaged in active business here until his retirement from the firm of which he was senior partner, about eighteen months ago. Since his retirement he has taken an active interest in political affairs, and last year was elected to the Senate of his native State. He was also a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1859. He was a lineal descendant from Gov. WINSLOW, of Plymouth Colony. His age at the time of his death was about 55.

The Light Guard Ball.

The Light Guard Ball long ago became one of the institutions of the City. Its title to be so regarded was fully vindicated at the Academy of Music, last evening. It was the sixth reunion of "the *élite corps*," and its numberless friends, that has taken place there. The decorations were magnificent. Behind the dancing floor, constructed over the backs of the parquette seats, on an elevated platform, was a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, with armorial surroundings, pyramids of cannon shot, howitzers of small calibre, muskets, the bearskin caps and knapsacks of the Guard, and the symbolical Tiger, and over all, in a blaze of gas jets, shone forth the words, "The Light Guard—1827." The house was prettily but tastefully decorated with flags, of all nations, and uncounted Canary-bird cages were hung around the huge apartment, and their merry occupants responded cheerily to the music of DODWORTH's two monster bands. At 9½ o'clock the dancing began; but when it ended, we are unable to say. When we went to press, the revelry was at its height. The throng was, in popular phraseology, immense. Those who honor no other public ball with their presence, make it a point to go to that of this favorite command. Most of the officers and a great many of the men of the First Division, were there in full uniform, and their brilliant costumes and the floating wonders of the ladies' toilettes were notably noteworthy. And so till dusky night was enlightened by the missionary morn, the ball for the ball was up. It was a very delightful occasion, and, so far as we learned, nothing occurred to mar it.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. C. T. James of Rhode Island, Capt. Oliver Eldridge of Boston, W. A Scott of Springfield, Ill., G. C. Morgan of Boston, Capt. J. R. Kee and family of West Point, Capt. D M'Kay of Boston, and J. E. Whipple of Lansingburgh are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Pratt of Maryland, G. L. Randrige of Boston, W. L. Wise of Augusta, Ga., Paul Bender of Berlin, and T. W. Meyer of Bremen, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. J. W. Cofforth and J Mavo of California, D. C. Campbell of Georgia, C. B. Johnson of Arkansas, and J. Leslie of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen P. W. Strader of Cincinnati, H. Ames of Connecticut, A Fa ls of South Carolina, M. G. Rice of New-York, Moses B. Williams of Boston, and G. C. Weatherly and T. C. Weatherly of South Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. R. George of Louisiana, E. M. Hodges of Georgia, and S. M. Stark of St. Louis, are at the La Farge House.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—A fire was caused yesterday afternoon, on the fourth floor of the dwelling house No. 277 Eighth-street, by the carelessness of some children who were playing with matches. The damage was not of much account.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings, for varicose veins. Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$40. Parser Sewing Machine. $40.
First-class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson.
For exportation, terms very low.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO. No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Balmorals for Cold Weather, White Satin and Kid Slips and Gaiters, for balls and parties; India-rubber Boots and Shoes, for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A BATCHELOR. No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KIRK—TOPPING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr ALPHEUS D. KIRK to Miss MADELINE P. TOPPING, all of this City.

HEWINS—BASSETT.—In 1860, by Rev. Robert G Dixon, Mr Wm. W. HEWINS to Miss MARY C. BASSETT, all of this City.

CLARK—BERTRAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Dr. Porter BENJAMIN M. CLARK, of New-York, and ELIZABETH, daughter of Alexander K. Bertrand, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

ZEREGA—VON SOLINGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb 1, by Rev Mr. Paddock, ALBERT ZEREGA to VIRGINIA, second daughter of the late Henry Von Solingen.

DIED.

STEWART—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, EMILY A., wife of A. B. Stewart, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 43 West 35th-st., this day, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., and in the First Presbyterian Church at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 15 at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CHARLESON—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday Feb. 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 104 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

FAY.—In

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.

The following Annual Report of the Clerk of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the requirements of law, (see Revised Statutes, 5th Edition, Vol. I., Chap. 12, Article 1, Section 57,) the following statement is respectfully submitted.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT *of all Amounts Audited and Allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, for bills, &c., from Jan.* 10, 1860, *to Jan.* 1, 1861:

Date when Allowed. 1860.	To whom Allowed, and for what Purpose.	Amount of Claim.	Amount Audited and Allowed.
Jan. 16,	Salary of Assistant Clerk to Board, fixed	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Jan. 16,	Thomas McGovern, use of scales for weighing coal for the county	30 00	30 00
Jan. 16,	Baker & Godwin, printing for the county	77 00	77 00
Jan. 16,	Francis & Loutrel, stationery for do	30 63	30 63
Jan. 16,	Charles Loekle, seal for Board of Supervisors	40 00	40 00
Jan. 16,	Belloni, Farrar & Co., Cannel coal for Courts	120 60	120 00
Jan. 16,	Valentine & Butler, safe for Clerk's office	395 00	395 00
Jan. 16,	Supervs Blunt and Tweed, expenses in attending Convention in regard to the State tax	9 20	9 20
Jan. 23,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Session	77 75	77 75
Jan. 23,	George J. Ruch, do	77 87	77 87
Jan. 23,	A. J. Fisher, repairs to County Jail	90 85	90 85
Jan. 23,	John Kelly, official services as Sheriff to Jan. 1, 1860	4,137 07	4,137 07
Jan. 23,	Coroners's do. to Jan. 1, '60	4,485 56	4,485 56
Jan. 23,	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, do	373 03	373 03
Jan. 23,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses do	548 50	548 50
Jan. 23,	R. H. Johnston, furnishing transcripts of convictions	60 00	60 00
Jan. 23,	Co. I., 55th Regiment, services in aid of the Police	96 00	96 00
Jan. 23,	Seth Warner, serving warrant on R. J. Root	42 05	31 75
Jan. 23,	George B. Bouton, making post-mortem examinations	105 00	105 00
Jan. 23,	John Beach, do	105 00	105 00
Jan. 23,	Wooster Beach, do	30 00	30 00
Jan. 23,	Eugene Feugnet, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Thomas C. Finnell, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	S. S. Harris, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Frank Hawthorn, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	William H. Elliott, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Joseph B. Richards, do	10 00	10 00
Jan. 23,	Edward B. Barrett, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Alexander Harbeck, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 30,	A. R. Lawrence, Jr., paid counsel fees	500 00	500 00
Jan. 30,	William M. Evarts, do.	500 00	500 00
Jan 30,	D. D. Decker, ice for Recorder's office	15 00	15 00
Jan. 30,	Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice for the county for 1859	557 28	557 28
Jan. 30,	Carson & Hard, stationery for the county	272 75	272 75
Jan. 30,	Samuel Raynor, do	119 00	119 00
Jan. 30,	E. Faber, do	95 58	95 58
Jan. 30,	A. Iselin & Co., do	84 60	84 60
Jan. 30,	E. A. Lambert & Co., do	76 05	76 05
Jan. 30,	Thaddeus Davis & Co., do	68 25	68 25
Jan. 29,	E. H. Arnold & Co., do	55 00	55 00
Jan. 30,	William D. Roe & Co., do	54 75	54 75
Jan. 30,	M. Dripps, do	15 00	15 00
Jan. 30,	E. Bredt & Co., do	10 80	10 80
Jan. 30,	Banks & Brothers, do	7 00	7 00
Jan. 30,	John A. Gray, printing for the County	201 20	201 20
Jan. 30,	Baker & Godwin, do	21 00	21 00
Jan. 30,	George H. Stout, services as Cl'k to Excise Com's.	150 00	150 00
Jan. 30,	R. M. Patrick, Safe to United States Loan Commissioners	175 00	175 00
Jan. 30,	E. Marrener, putting up stoves for S pr'me Court	213 96	213 96
Jan. 30,	Blake, Wheelock & Co., repairs to the Surrogate's Office	2 62	2 62
Jan. 30,	Chas. W. Baker, supplies for December election	3,034 99	1,188 49
Jan. 30	H. H. Robertson, repairs to Harlem Bridge	263 02	263 02
Jan. 30,	Joseph Clinton, services and expenses in arresting a prisoner	29 60	29 36
Jan. 30,	Keyser & Co., ventilating for Court of Com. Pleas	24 63	24 63
Jan. 30,	McKee & Adams, covering awnings for do	36 00	36 00
Jan. 30,	James Neafie, work and materials for office of the Surveyor of Tax Dep	50 73	50 73
Jan. 30,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for do	11 00	11 00
Jan. 30,	Daniel Ward, keys for do.	2 00	2 00
Feb. 6,	Geo. Hayward, maps for County election	855 50	677 00
Feb. 6,	Wm. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	408 20	408 20
Feb. 6,	Wm. H. Arthur & Co., do	146 13	146 13
Feb. 6,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Sessions	65 37	65 37
Feb. 6,	George J. Ruch, do	65 37	65 37
Feb. 6,	D. French, coal for the County	24 00	24 00
Feb. 6,	R. M. Patrick, safe for the Surrogate	250 00	250 00
Feb. 6,	R. D. Holmes, services as Excise Commissioner	150 00	150 00
Feb. 6,	Wm. J. Haskett, do. and rent of office for Commission	347 00	347 00
Feb. 6,	Edward Gridley, carpenter work for office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	259 74	259 74
Feb. 6,	Salary of Legal Adviser, to be paid	2,000 00	2,000 00
Feb. 13,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Board of Supervisors	16 50	16 50
Feb. 13,	John A. Gray, stationery for the County	180 00	180 00
Feb. 13,	M. L. Leman, do	20 00	20 00
Feb. 13,	Thomas McGovern, weighing coal for the County	24 00	24 00
Feb. 13,	W. T. Brady, superintending the delivery of coal	62 00	62 00
Feb. 13,	Pennsylvania Coal Company, coal for the County	565 20	565 20
Feb. 13,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses for January	475 00	475 00
Feb. 13,	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, do	372 70	372 70
Feb. 13,	G. G. Barnard, salaries paid Messengers for office of Recorder	1,353 27	1,353 27
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Traveler, advertising proposals for coal	7 50	7 50
Feb. 13,	Evening Post, do. notice to liquor dealers	7 32	7 32
Feb. 13,	Tribune, do. do	13 00	13 00
Feb. 13,	Irish News, do. do	3 00	3 00
Feb. 13,	Express, do veto message	3 60	3 60
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Traveler, do, Inspectors of Registry	28 80	28 80
Feb. 13,	Truth Teller, do, sundry notices	9 50	9 50
Feb. 13,	New-Yorker, do. notice of Sheriff	6 00	6 00
Feb. 13,	Express, do Inspectors of Registry	30 64	30 64
Feb. 13,	Day Book, do. notice of Sheriff	4 50	4 50
Feb. 13,	Sunday Times, do. notice of special election	13 50	13 50
Feb. 13,	Courier and Enquirer, do. Session Laws	27 60	27 60
Feb. 13,	Programme, do. Proclamation	7 50	7 50
Feb. 13,	Tribune, do. Proclamation	26 88	26 88
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Traveler, do. do	1 50	2 50
Feb. 13,	Com'al Advertiser, do., do.	9 00	9 00
Feb. 13,	Transcript, do., do	10 50	10 50
Feb. 13,	Illustrirte Welt, do, do	5 25	5 25
Feb. 13,	Nati'l Pol, Gazette, do, do	3 90	3 90
Feb. 13,	Sunday Times, do., do	3 75	3 60
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Atlas, do., do	3 60	3 60
Feb. 13,	Freeman's Journal, do., do.	1 50	1 50
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Herald, do., do	23 63	23 63
Feb. 13,	Sunday Courier, do., do.	4 50	4 50
Feb. 13,	New-Yorker, do., do	2 60	2 60
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Crim. Zeitung, do., do.	2 20	2 20
Feb. 13,	Scottish American, do., do.	3 75	3 75
Feb. 13,	Jour. of Commerce, do., do.	14 70	13 50
Feb. 13,	Bank Note Register, advertising Election Notice	99 17	60 00
Feb. 13,	Brother Jonathan, do., do.	99 17	60 00
Feb. 13,	New-Yorker Demokrat, (weekly,) do., do	125 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	The Red, White and Blue, do., do	63 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	The Examiner, do., do	56 25	60 00
Feb. 13,	Thompson's Report, do., do.	125 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	Literary Gazette, do., do	122 25	60 00
Feb. 13,	Sabbath Recorder, do., do.	60 00	60 00
Feb. 15,	German Bank Note Reporter, do., do	60 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	German Industrial Gazette, do	60 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	Sunday Times, do., do.	81 95	60 00
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Sat'day Press, do., do.	114 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Bee, do., do	22 40	22 40
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Observer, do., do	187 20	60 00
Feb. 13,	Christian Enquirer, do. do	25 00	25 00
Feb. 13,	Irish News, advertising Annual Report of Clerk	204 00	137 20
Feb. 13,	Tribune, do., do	137 20	137 20
Feb. 13,	Times do, do	168 00	137 20
Feb. 13,	Courier & Enquirer, do, do.	171 60	137 20
Feb. 13,	Comial Advertiser, do., do.	171 80	137 20
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Staats Zeitung do, do.	220 00	137 20
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Leader, do., do	169 00	137 20
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Atlas, do., do	169 00	137 20
Feb 13,	Evening Post, advertising sundry notices	121 95	118 20
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Times, advertising Proposals for Printing	2 40	2 40
Feb. 13,	Daily News, do., do	15 00	10 00
Feb. 13,	Irish News, do., do	3 00	3 00
Feb. 20,	N. Y. Times, advertising Notices to Liquor dealers	29 85	20 00
Feb. 20,	Daily News, do, do	10 00	10 00
Feb. 20,	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses	50 47	50 47
Feb. 20,	Joseph Manning, serving notices of unpaid taxes	17 85	17 85
Feb. 20,	Dennis Wood, do	16 99	16 99
Feb. 20,	Charles Missing, do	43 20	43 20
Feb. 20,	Henry R. Jones, do	40 83	40 83
Feb. 20,	S. A. Clark, do	56 25	56 25
Feb. 20,	Joseph P. Sandall, do	251 96	251 96
Feb. 20,	Charles Rooney, do	12 54	12 54
Feb. 20,	M. Healy, do	35 10	35 10
Feb. 20,	Edward Merritt, do	23 90	23 90
Feb. 20,	Joseph Gutman, do	56 94	56 94
Feb. 20,	Henry L. Farr, do	24 60	24 60
Feb. 20,	William Peel, do	63 66	63 66
Feb. 20,	John P. Hawe, do	43 86	43 86
Feb. 20,	Denn's McCabe, do	129 42	129 42
Feb. 20,	Baker & Godwin, printing for Supreme Court	643 50	643 50
Feb. 20,	A. T. Stewart & Co., carpet for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	86 51	86 51
Feb. 20,	A. Allendorph, desk for do.	60 00	60 00
Feb. 20,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessm'ts	48 00	48 00
Feb. 20,	D. VanBeuren & Co., stoves for do	20 06	20 06
Feb. 20,	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for the County	171 09	171 09
Feb. 20,	Moses Cohen	54 00	54 00
Feb. 20,	Thaddeus Davids & Co	22 50	22 50
Feb. 20,	Baker & Godwin	22 00	22 00
Feb. 20,	Ed. A. Lambert & Co	10 00	10 00
Feb. 20,	John J. Bloomfield	13 25	13 25
Feb. 20,	E. Faber	9 67	9 67
Feb. 27,	Salary of Index Clerk for the County Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
Feb. 27,	Geo. D. Areson, meals for Policemen on 1 ecember election	27 00	27 00
Feb. 27,	G. Van Cott, postage for Surrogate's office	33 20	33 20
Feb. 27,	Fillina Buck, do	7 68	7 68
Feb. 27,	Thomas Clarke, do	5 64	5 64
Feb. 27,	Francis Monda, repairing locks for offices	48 50	48 50
Feb. 27,	John Lord, serving subpœnas for General Sessions	765 61	765 61
Feb. 27,	John Healy, do	791 49	791 49
Feb. 27,	A. T. Stewart & Co., matting for Supreme Court	16 84	16 84
Feb. 27,	John E. Devlin, counsel for Mutual Life Insurance Co., as per Judgment	300 00	300 00
Feb. 27,	J. Simmons, medical services at First District Police Court	10 00	10 00
Feb. 27,	Wm. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	121 75	21 75
Feb. 27,	Banks & Brother, do	15 00	12 00
Feb. 27,	Geo. H. Clara, printing for do	123 00	123 00
Feb. 27,	John A. Gray, do	25 50	25 50
Feb. 27,	Jno. S. Voorhies, stationery, do	50 50	50 50
Feb. 27,	A. T. Stewart & Co., do., do	23 00	23 00
Feb. 27,	Jhi in Teets, do., do	9 00	9 00
Mar. 12,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for February	55 00	55 00
Mar. 12,	George J. Ruch, do	55 00	55 00
Mar. 12,	John T. Doyle, books for District Attorney	75 00	75 00
Mar. 12,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing Calendar for Supreme Court	32 00	32 00
Mar. 12,	James E. Poole, repairs to Harlem Bridge	41 12	41 12
Mar. 12,	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	372 15	372 15
Mar. 12,	John A. Gray, printing for the County	20 75	20 75
Mar. 12,	E. Faber stationery, for do	12 76	12 76
Mar. 12,	George F. Nesbitt & Co., do	202 25	202 25
Mar. 19,	Comptroller, for County Revenue Bonds	100 00	100 00
Mar. 19,	Chas. Brown, meals for jurors	152 00	152 00
Mar. 19,	William Coulter, wall for County Jail	50 69	50 69
Mar. 19,	H. Williams, carpter-work for Supreme Court	32 80	32 80
Mar. 19,	E. Marrenner, repairs for Superior Court	6 58	6 58
Mar. 19,	Isaac Meserole, Board of Witnesses	261 50	261 50
Mar. 19,	Carpenter & Vandervoort, carpenters' work for Courts	147 46	147 46
Mar. 19,	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for the County	62 71	62 71
Mar. 19,	Samuel Raynor, do	14 90	14 90
Mar. 19,	M. L. Leman, do	6 25	6 25
Mar. 19,	W. J. Syms & Bro., do	15 25	15 25
Mar. 19,	William Dunham, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	105 00	105 00
March 19,	Jeremiah Duane, services on Court of Oyer & Ter	105 00	105 00
March 19,	Moses B. Gomez, do	105 00	105 00
March 19,	C. C. Bishop, do	69 00	69 00
March 19,	Roger Adams, do	66 00	66 00
March 19,	Thomas Smith, do	66 00	66 00
March 19,	John H. Tobbitt, printing Minutes of Board	308 50	308 50
March 19,	A. A. Arment, plumbing work for 3d Dis. Pol. Court	5 44	5 44
March 19,	William D. Swart, serving tax notices	126 36	126 36
March 19,	John S. Kenyon, repairs to Harlem Bridge	20 84	20 84
March 26,	Keyser & Co., tin work and repairs to various offices	314 48	314 48
March 26,	Carson & Hard, stationery for the county	311 00	311 00
March 26,	Edward A. Lambert, do	37 09	37 09
March 26,	Banks & Brothers, do	21 00	21 00
March 26,	John J. Bloomfield, do	15 00	15 00
March 26,	John S. Voorhies, books for the county	780 39	780 39
March 26,	George F. Nesbitt & Co., stationery for do	269 75	262 75
April 2,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Supreme Court and Court of Com. Pleas	109 50	109 50
April 2,	Bell, Pace, Lavender & Co., blankets for House of Detention	52 32	52 32
April 2,	N. Y. Gas Co., gas for New Court-House, &c	247 65	247 65
April 2,	Jno. A. Gray, books for Coms. of Taxes and Ass'ts	68 50	68 50
April 9,	Hiram Williams, carpenter's work for Supervisors	13 65	13 65
April 9,	George B. Bouton, making post mortem examinations	125 00	125 00
April 9,	John Beach, do	125 00	125 00
April 9,	Wooster Beach, do	95 00	95 00
April 9,	Charles A. Gallagher, do	80 00	80 00
April 9,	Christopher Weitje, do	60 00	60 00
April 9,	Henry N. Fisher, do	35 00	35 00
April 9,	Charles H. Tenney, do	30 00	30 00
April 9,	Clarence Cameron, do	30 00	30 00
April 9,	T. S. Grimke, do	25 00	25 00
April 9,	David Little, do	20 00	20 00
April 9,	John Howe, Jr., do	15 00	10 00
April 9,	William Hartshorne, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	J. W. Hunt, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	J. J. Hull, do	15 00	15 00
April 6,	D. E. Marston, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	William H. Elliott, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	Frederick Bedford, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	Edward B. Barrett, do	10 00	5 00
April 9,	Henry Draper, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	George W. Carrington, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	M. Christie, do	5 00	5 00
April 9,	Frank Hawthorne, do	5 00	5 00
April 9,	J. T. Bates, do	5 00	5 00
April 9,	Frank S. Edwards, do	5 00	5 00
April 9,	Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for the county	105 00	105 00
April 9,	William Endeck, carrying in coal for do	7 00	7 00
April 9,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses	349 50	349 50
April 9,	Coroners, for official services up to April 1	4,525 12	4,525 12
April 9,	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	374 34	374 34
April 9,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas	87 75	87 75
April 9,	George J. Ruch, do	87 63	87 63
April 9,	John Dennis, file boards for County Clerk	150 00	150 00
April 16,	James Galway, painting for Supreme Court	26 15	26 15
April 16,	William Gee, posting notices to Taxpayers	40 00	40 00
April 16,	John S. Perez, do	40 00	40 00
April 16,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	188 00	188 00
April 16,	W. H. Parsons & Brother, stationery, do	79 10	79 10
Apr. 16,	Edward A. Lambert, stationery for the county	31 06	31 06
Apr. 16,	William D. Roe & Co, do	29 25	29 25
Apr. 16,	M. L. Leman, do	25 00	25 00
Apr. 16,	J. Syms & Brother, do	40 00	40 00
Apr. 16,	John A. Gray, do	17 05	17 05
Apr. 16,	W. Reid Gould, do	3 50	3 50
May 1,	N. Y. Law Institute, for rent	5,000 00	5,000 00
May 1,	Loutrel's Sons, coal for House of Detention	55 00	55 00
May 1,	John Ward, disinterring remains	34 00	34 00
May 1,	Joseph Cohen, stove for 2d District Police Court	9 19	9 19
May 1,	W. L. S Harrison, printing for the county	85 00	85 00
May 1,	John A. Gray, do	26 50	26 50
May 1,	John H. Tobitt, do	121 20	121 12
May 1,	E. A. Lambert, stationery for the county	23 88	23 88
May 1,	John S Voorhies, do	15 40	15 40
May 1,	Keyser & Co., repairs to roof of City Hall	27 40	27 40
May 1,	John Kelly, official services as Sheriff	5,885 20	5,885 20
May 1,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	52 00	52 00
May 1,	L. Carpenter, work for County Clerk's Office	3 10	3 10
May 1,	William D. Roe & Co., stationery for do	278 98	252 00
May 1,	John A. Gray, stationery, do	173 25	173 25
May 1,	Police Comm'rs, to remove Harbor Obstructions	1,200 00	1,200 00
May 10,	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail	412 36	412 36
May 10,	J. M. & C. O Connor, work for House of Detention	207 72	207 72
May 10,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses during April, 1860	318 00	318 00
May 10,	G. Fivie & Son, medicine for House of Detention	59 72	59 72
May 10,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	65 13	65 13
May 10,	George J. Ruch, do	65 25	65 25
May 10,	George L. Cannon, work and materials for Third District Police Court	102 40	102 40
May 10,	Dent and Dunn, 1 mitation, for support of pupils up to March 1, 1860	1,940 00	300 00
May 22,	John A. Gray, printing for the county	30 00	30 00
May 22,	W. L. S. Harrison, do	78 25	78 25
May 22,	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1, 1860	467 38	467 38
May 22,	John Lord, do	455 13	455 13
May 22,	Keyser & Co., work for New Court-house and District-Attorney's Office	12 86	12 86
May 29,	William H. McIntyre, serving tax notices	208 50	208 50
May 29,	P. Monaghan, rebinding books of Register's Office	853 84	853 85
May 29,	Keyser & Co., repairs to Chamber of the Board	58 98	58 98
May 29,	Lewis Carpenter, do., do.	51 90	51 90
May 29,	A. J. Garvey, do., do	274 75	274 75
May 29,	Thomas Clark, postage for Court of Common Pleas	32 83	32 83
May 29,	Charles Brown meals for jurors	92 25	92 25
May 29,	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to County Clerk's Office	8 54	8 54
May 29,	Wm. H. Gildersleeve, water cooler for do	6 00	6 00
June 5,	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the county	79 62	79 62
June 5,	Salary of R. Busteed as Legal Adviser for 1858 and 1859	4,000 00	4,000 00
June 5,	P. Gleeson, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	16 50	16 50
June 5,	Henry Close, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	William H. Burns, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Josiah Waterman, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	John H. Foreman, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Edward Travers, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Thomas Mc. Cabe, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Jeremiah Duane, do	67 50	67 50
June 5,	William Dunham, services on Court of Oyer & Ter	67 50	67 50
June 5,	Moses E. Gomez, do	67 50	67 50
June 5,	Thomas Smith, do	67 50	67 50
June 5,	Roger Adams, do	67 50	67 50
June 12,	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	210 20	210 20
June 12,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	103 63	103 63
June 12,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for County Clerk	33 00	33 00
June 12,	James Galway, painting for Third Dis. Pol. Court	541 70	541 70
June 12,	Cooper & Weed, carpenter's work for do	29 19	29 19
June 12,	John Elder, Jr., plumbing for do	266 95	266 95
June 12,	A. D Ewen, surveys, &c., for District-Attorney	155 00	155 00
June 12,	N. Y. Gas Co., gas for new Court House to May 1, 1860	229 26	229 26
June 12,	John H. Smith expenses in arresting George A. Harrison	10 95	10 95
June 12,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions to June 1, 1860	89 75	89 75
June 12,	George J. Ruch, do	89 63	89 63
June 12,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses for May	362 00	362 00
June 12,	W. D. Roe & Co., binding maps for Coms. of Taxes	8 00	8 00
June 12	George O. Liddle, repairs to Harlem Bridge	130 50	130 50
June 12,	James Crawford do	35 86	35 86
June 14,	John Clancy, for official services as County Clerk	715 82	715 82
June 14,	J. A Conover & Co., binding-wood for the county	436 51	436 51
June 14,	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	416 94	416 94
June 26,	Matron for House of Detention	400 00	400 00
June 26,	John Dennis, file-boards for Superior Court	125 00	125 00
June 26,	George W. Koome, for repairs to chamber of Board	12 00	12 00
June 26,	McKee & Adams, putting up awnings for Clerk's office	4 50	4 50
June 26,	John S. Voorhies, law books for the county	192 62	192 62
June 26,	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for do	118 00	118 00
June 26,	M. Dripps maps for do	38 00	38 00
June 26,	John F. Trow, Directories for do	125 00	125 00
June 26,	Edward Goodenough, Bibles for do	7 50	7 50
June 26,	H. F. Aubery, glazing for do	30 87	30 87
June 26,	Keyser & Co., repairs for do	30 70	30 70
June 26,	R. I. Yereyance, carpenter's work for do	77 56	77 56
June 26,	Charles Vandervoort, do.	20 11	20 11
June 26,	H. Vandervoort, furnishing Secretary of State with transcripts of convictions	180 00	180 00
June 26,	John Ward, disintering remains, by order of Coroner Gamble	16 00	16 00
July 10,	Charles Brown, meals for jurors	34 50	34 50
July 10,	John Green, mattresses for House of Detention	150 00	150 00
July 10,	P. V. W. Bishop, repairs to Second Dis. Pol. Court	20 68	20 68
July 10,	James Galway, painting Clerk's office	10 49	10 49
July 10,	James Galway, painting chamber of the Board	396 75	396 75
July 10,	A. Allendorph, repairs to do	44 50	44 50
July 10,	James R. McGregor, do	7 50	7 50
July 10,	Keyser & Co., do. do	23 98	23 98
July 10,	James Shaw, supplies for do	13 50	13 50
July 10,	C. Lockwood & Co., do do	4 50	4 50
July 10,	R. M. Patrick, safe for Excise Commissioners	150 00	150 00
July 10,	John H. Thomas, do. arresting a prisoner	8 09	8 00
July 10,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Superior C't.	18 00	18 00
July 10,	F. Monda, repairing locks for Courts	91 75	91 75
July 10,	Isaac Meserole, board of detained witnesses	325 00	325 00
July 10,	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	363 63	363 63
July 17,	P. Monaghan, rebinding books of Register's office	528 05	522 05
July 17,	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	86 46	86 46
July 17,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	195 00	195 00
July 17,	Banks & Brother, books for the county	70 00	70 00
July 17,	Baker & Godwin, printing	45 75	45 75
July 17,	Snyder, Black & Sturn, do	52 50	52 50
July 17,	M. Dripps, maps, do	16 00	16 00
July 17,	John Kelly, service of summons for violation of the Excise laws	3,894 96	3,894 96
July 26,	John Kelly, official services as Sheriff up to July 1, 1860	5,911 70	5,911 70
July 26,	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses up to July 26, 1860	132 99	132 99
July 26,	Wm. Jones plumbing work for Special Sessions	58 88	58 88
July 26,	Andrews & Darragh, water closet for 3d Comal District Police Court	27 00	27 00
July 26,	G. S. Humphrey & Co., carpet for Special Sessions	54 85	54 85
July 26,	George C. Newman boat for Harlem Bridge	64 00	64 00
July 26,	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	448 12	44812
July 26,	John Healy, do	460 24	460 24
July 26,	John McGowan, do., Special Sessions	101 50	101 50
July 26,	George J. Ruch, do. do	101 50	101 50
July 26,	Benjamin B. Loutrel, coal for House of Detention	55 00	55 00
July 26,	A. T. Stewart & Co., carpet for Dist. Atty's office	140 12	140 12
July 26,	Wm. Anderson short hand reporting for Dist. Atty	214 00	214 00
July 26,	H. F. Aubery, glazing for do	38 90	38 90
July 26,	G. S. Humphrey & Co., carpet for Chamb. of Board	215 48	215 48
July 26,	A. Hyler, repairs to Harlem Bridge	22 74	22 74
July 26,	E. Van Kanst coach hire for Grd. Jury	30 00	30 00
July 26,	Coroners, for holding inquests up to July 1	4,781 18	4,781 18
July 26,	John D. Locke, water cooler for County Bureau	3 75	3 75
July 26,	J. I. Bates, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
July 26,	A. I. Bell, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	George B. Bouton, do	140 00	140 00
July 26,	S. N. Brayton, do	5 00	5 00
July 26,	Wooster Beach, do	90 00	90 00
July 26	John Beach, do	120 00	120 00
July 26,	P. C. Barker, do	10 00	10 00
July 26	Charles A Gallagher, do	140 00	140 00
July 26,	Henry N. Fisher, do	5 00	5 00
July 26,	J. W. Hunt, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	J. J. Hull, do	20 00	20 00
July 26,	Alexander Hadden, do	20 00	20 00
July 26,	John Howe, Jr., do	25 00	25 00
July 26,	William Hartshorne, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	S. S. Harris, do	10 00	10 00
July 26,	William O'Meagher, do	10 00	10 00
July 26,	James Parrish, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	Eugene Feugnet, do	30 00	30 00
July 26	Howard Pinkney, do	5 00	5 00
July 26,	Charles H. Tenney, do	5 00	5 00
July 26,	Robert E. Weir, do	20 00	20 00
July 26,	J. M. Elliot printing and stationery for District Attorney's Office	163 00	138 00
July 26,	W. H. Arthur & Co., books for Register's Office	1,522 50	1,129 50
Aug. 2,	E. Gridley, repairs to Court rooms of Special Sessions	35 17	35 17
Aug. 2,	N. McLeod, supplies to County Jail	367 09	367 09
Aug. 2,	T. Clark, postage for Surrogate's Office	4 92	4 92
Aug. 2,	Charles Loeke, seal for Court of Special Sessions	40 00	40 00
Aug. 2,	Roger Adams, services on Court of Oyer and Termr.	18 00	18 00
Aug. 2,	John Bradley do	15 00	15 00
Aug. 2,	William H. Burns, do	18 00	18 00
Aug. 2,	Jeremiah Duane, services on Court of Oyer and Termin	18 00	18 00
Aug. 2,	William D

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of really choice oil-paintings, most of them originals and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following choice pictures:

CATTLE PIECE, VAN SEVERDONCK
DOGS AND PIGEONS, HENRIETTA RONNER,
CABINET LANDSCAPE, KROK KEOK,
LARGE MARINE, CANNEMANS,
INTERIOR, LION.

A superb copy of HUNTING PARTY after WOUVERMAN.

Also, many other fine paintings, by Smets, Redig, Douy, Toutenel, Carpentero, and others. The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 24 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:

NEW-BOWERY and MADISON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.3 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 52x102 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 95, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE—AT C. C. Leigh's China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. This is an opportunity rarely afforded to hotels, housekeepers, &c., to supply themselves at 50 per cent. lower than the ordinary cost of the goods.

N. B.—Sale continued WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS until further notice.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of millinery and fancy goods, in assortment of ladies' silk hats, trimmed, ribbons, velvets, hat frames, several show cases, also household furniture, carpets, sofas, beds, mattresses, looking-glasses, &c., at No. 414 4th-av., near 30th-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FEB. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 5 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a variety of top and no-top buggies, new and second-hand rock ways, road wagons, phaetons and sleighs; also, double and single harness, blankets, robes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 24 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, Silver-plated Tea, Dessert and Table spoons, Forks, &c. Also, a note dated Oct. 19, 1860, for six months, for $291.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

House and lot Nos. 73 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry; house 20x52, lot 25x100; lowest price, $5,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 243 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use within the last four years in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Lot, 25x112. A desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, on 44th-st., south side, between the 5th and 6th avs., also, a three-story and basement brown-stone house, on 38th-st., north side, first house west of 7th-av. They will be rented right to good tenants, or sold on very liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, with all the modern improvements, warm-air furnace &c. House was built by day's work, and is finished in the best manner; is pleasantly located on the southwest side of Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., also, an adjoining house, finished in the same manner to let. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BEARD, No. 24 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill 5th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. the owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the north and East Rivers. Apply to S. OLDHAM, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE a BARGAIN—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would be parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

COTTAGES, LOTS, FIVE-ACRE PLOTS, for sale at East New-York, accessible at Central Park; easy payments; dwellings or workshops built of any plan desired.

C. R. MILLER,
No. 80 Nassau-st., No. 6 rear.

DESIRABLE SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—45 by 100 feet, east side of 6th-av., 50 feet above 35th-st., one block above the Fabrycraic, and opposite the square. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial well-built house on the south side of 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has double extension on first and second floors, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WILlow-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone house and lot, No. 147 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 30th-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2 556 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 269 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FOLlowing desirable private dwellings No. 259 Greene-st, near Eighth-st., $1,100; No. 80 West Eleventh st., $1,000; No. 99 East Seventeenth-st., $800; 2d-av., $800; Bleecker-st., $900, and others at less rents. Also, a few houses at Harlem, and one or two at Astoria, cottage style. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS—Two new four-story high-basement twenty-feet brown-stone houses, each one door from Broadway, Nos. 139 West 45th-st. and 140 West 46th-st.; possession immediately. They are both first-class, with all modern improvements. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, or Mr. PHILLIPS, Broadway, first door above 45th-st.

TO LEASE.—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWard st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable. A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau-st.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY, NEAR BROADway, to lease for restaurant or other business. Will be improved to suit tenants. Also, several first-class houses, centrally located, and several three-story houses, at moderate rents. DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTYsixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession. A. P. MAN,
No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For farther particulars, apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 22 Henry-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

NOS. 11 AND 12 WEST 41ST-ST.—TWO very comfortable dwelling-houses, with all modern conveniences, will be let at a moderate rent to good tenants. Apply to JAMES MONCRIEF, No. 102 Amity-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M., or 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. W. STEPHENSON, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7, New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE corner of 4th and Mercer sts.; the entrance on 4th-st. will be altered to suit the tenant. Apply to Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 229 West 20th-st., in good order and with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, A STORE SITUATED on Broadway, one door above 42d-st. For particulars, apply to WM. LALOR, No. 112 5th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO 249 EAST HOUSTONst. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in West 22d st.; owner would remain if agreeable; terms reasonable. Address HARRY, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to MORER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—DISTANT TWO-THIRDS of a mile from the Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, a handsome and convenient villa and outhouses with about one or two acres of ground. The house, lately put in perfect order, contains 16 rooms, including bath and water-closet. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and are stocked with excellent full-grown fruit-trees, &c. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A house and lot; the house two stories high, with attic and basement, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; it is only three minutes' walk from the depôt. For particulars inquire of MARY PURDY on the place, or of WM. BEATTY, Portchester. Price, $250.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT—200 lots, very cheap, situate within half a mile of the dock, on smooth, high ground, immediately on the railroad; very desirable for manufacturing or other improvements. Inquire of PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two-story and basement, 45 feet square, with back building; lot 133x150, well laid out and kept up; good garden and stable in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CT.—A BEAUTIful residence, very cheap and on accommodating terms. Plans of the house can be seen and full information obtained, by applying to JOHN C. LAY, Esq., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cos Cob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES OR one double house with river view, in the neighborhood of Flushing or Dobbs' Ferry, within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, from May 1 to Nov. 1, with privilege of renting for a further period, if desired. Rent not to exceed $250 and $500 per year. Address, with particulars, A. B., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COMMODIOUS DWELling house pleasantly located between 4th and 8th avs., and 10th and 40th sts., having the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $900. Address, stating location, rent, size of house, and when can be seen, R. X., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE IN the country, within one hour of the New-York City Hall, and of convenient access; of from one to five acres, and a value from $7,000 to $12,000; on the Hudson preferred. Address, with owner's name and full particulars, G. L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

ROOM WANTED.—A WIDOW WISHES TO obtain a small room, in a quiet, respectable family, between Broome and 10th-sts. The best of City reference. Payment in advance. Address G. L. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three weeks.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A medium size three-story house, (no objection to an English basement,) located between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 44th sts. Price not over $10,000. Address Box No. 177 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MEDIUM-SIZED house in good order and pleasantly located, between 11th and 34th sts., for a small family—responsible tenant. Address Box No. 1,527 Post-office.

A HOUSE WANTED—SUITABLE FOR A boarding-house, located between 14th and 27th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating rent, &c., D. H. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE IRON FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shop of C. Wooster, deceased, situated on the Nepperhan River, in the village of Yonkers, with tools, fixtures and materials. Apply to SAUNDERS COATES, Yonkers, or FREDERICK A. COE, No. 52 John-st., New-York. SARAH S. WOOSTER, Administratrix of C. Wooster, deceased.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $16,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE stock and fixtures of a retail family grocery store. The store is eligibly located, and with an industrious man, possessing a small capital, it is capable of doing one of the best trades in the City. Inquire of JAMES EWELL & CO., No. 181 West-st.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60—$1,539 575 75	
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c	70 942 34—	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—$6,989,056 74	
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—$37,397,583	
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,834
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROADWAY, one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kissam & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA FUNDS wanted by CHARLES ALLARDICE, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 33 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMIannual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday. By order.

I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant. A. DALBY, Colonel.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINSKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mch 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
do. to London ..... 80 | do. to London 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

privilege, and called attention to the report of Saturday's debate, as it appeared in the *Globe*, saying his colleague (Mr. Cox) was therein represented as making remarks which were not uttered in the hall.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained that the only substantial correction of his remarks was made at the request of Mr. GIDDINGS' successor, Mr. HUTCHINS. That gentleman had asked him (Mr. Cox) to allow him to insert a paragraph defending Mr. GIDDINGS, and requesting him to write one in reply.

Mr. HUTCHINS said that was true.

Mr. STANTON said the conduct of Mr. Cox was a matter of taste. As for himself, he never touched the Reporter's notes, nor did he indulge in anything bearing in the remotest degree on personal character. He was reported as replying to a speech in which this extraordinary paragraph appeared. It placed him in a position of having permitted a remark of Mr. Cox to go out without reply. The speech that he (STANTON) responded to, did not contain one word of that paragraph. Mr. GIDDINGS would not certainly choose him for his defender. He (STANTON) did not agree with him in all his Anti-Slavery sentiments, but he accorded to him sincerity, courage and zeal; and he had heard Southern men speak of Mr. GIDDINGS' integrity on all subjects, except about negroes. His colleague (Mr. Cox) had shown an extraordinary taste and inclination in raking up Ohio quarrels, and bringing their dirty linen here and washing it at the fire of the House. He did not choose to arraign his colleague for this, however strong the temptation. An individual, to make his name immortal, burnt the Temple of Ephesus, and if his colleague wished to acquire an immortal historical name by the course he had pursued, he was welcome to the position.

Mr. Cox said it came with bad grace from Mr. STANTON to arraign him under the pretence of a question of privilege, when from the beginning of this Congressional term until now he had been pursued by his opponents in a personally vindictive style, which has no parallel in political campaigning. His colleague had gone out of his way to court the favor of the Abolition wing. He (Mr. Cox) did attack Mr. GIDDINGS. His colleague knew it, but on that occasion he did not see proper to reply to it. He wanted it to be remembered that his colleague (Mr. HUTCHINS) introduced Ohio politics here, and also that his (Cox's) remarks about Mr. GIDDINGS were in response to Mr. GIDDINGS' successor, and written at his request. Was not this so?

Mr. HUTCHINS said he desired his colleague (Mr. Cox) to insert a simple paragraph about Mr. GIDDINGS, to which he (Mr. HUTCHINS), would reply in the same manner, by writing. He, however, did not see his colleague's reply.

Mr. COX—I read it to you before it was published.

Mr. HUTCHINS replied that his colleague commenced reading the reply, but he did not stay till it was all read.

Mr. COX resumed, saying he had no idea that Mr. STANTON would defend Mr. GIDDINGS, as his remarks were in reply to Mr. HUTCHINS. When his colleague (Mr. HUTCHINS) talked about "dirty linen," he wished it to be understood that he (Mr. Cox) had been the subject of extraordinary attacks here and at home. Mr. GIDDINGS causelessly attacked him in the last Congress. His success began the attack the other day. I have always spoken on the defensive—*always*—and defended myself from attack. I am ready to do it always. I stand by what I have said and written. Why don't my colleague find fault with his colleague (HUTCHINS), for inserting his paragraph, to which mine was only written at his request in reply? My remarks were called forth by the questions concerning the report of the Committee of Thirty three. They were intended to be for the purpose of urging remedial legislation. It is strange that the Republicans, while they are so quick to praise the Southern Union men (Messrs ETHERIDGE and CLEMENS), hurl their missiles at Northern Union men, who are Democrats. It is because they prefer their platform to the Union.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Am.,) rose to a question of privilege, concerning some fugitive slave case in Carlisle, Penn., calling out Messrs. STEVENS and JUDKIN in reply.

The Senate's amendment to the Pacific Railroad was considered until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House struck out by 95 against 61, that part of the proposition that the Central Road shall go via Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas River.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) alluded to the present condition of affairs. If conciliation fails they should look the danger in the face, and act as becomes men. If those who have seized the forts, arsenals and other public property, surrendered them, he would hear their complaints, and if well founded, furnish the measures of redress. What reason have the enemies of the Union to oppose the peaceful inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, who was elected strictly according to the forms of the Constitution? Though the vessel of State was now dashed about, a pilot will presently be found. He argued that our Government is a grand nation of people and not of States. It is supreme, and the heresy of secession can make no impression on reasonable minds. Secession is rebellion. In the seceded States there are men true to the Government, and who preserve their allegiance to the Union. Honor and humanity demand that they be protected. Any other course would sink the Government to perdition. Any Government not protecting them from persecution, confiscation and death is not worthy of that name. There are no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He was willing to do something for Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, and for loyal citizens in Georgia and Alabama who require assistance. He argued that Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition, in effect, was condemned in the last Presidential election by an overwhelming majority. In the language of Mr. CLAY, no earthly power should induce him to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it did not before exist, whether south or north of the parallel of 36° 30'. The proposition of the Select Committee met his approval. He was in favor of the passage of their resolution recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws, and of the bill amendatory of the Fugitive Slave act. It was in the power of the Slave States to quiet this agitation by abandoning extreme views, giving up the Crittenden measure and other impossibilities, and combining on the admission of New-Mexico as a State in the Union. This would settle the chief question of difficulty—namely, that relating to the Territories. Should conciliatory measures here fail, he would advocate the calling of a National Convention. At all events, Pennsylvania will stand by the Union as it is.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee of Five, made the following report under the resolution instructing them to report as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capital:

The Committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry. To prove the existence of a secret organization, having for its object the resistance to and the overthrow of the Government, would in the very nature of the case be a difficult task, if such an organization really existed; on the other hand, in a time of high excitement, consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, and the very air filled with rumors and individuals indulging in most extravagant expressions of fears and threats, it might well be thought difficult to elicit such clear proof as would enable the Committee to pronounce authoritatively that no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country. The Committee have pursued their labors with a determination on their part to ascertain the real facts so far as possible; and if sometimes they have permitted inquiries and admitted testimony not strictly within the rules of evidence or within the scope of the resolutions, it is to be attributed to their great anxiety to elicit the real facts, and to remove unfounded apprehensions. The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late Presidential election, led disaffected persons of high and low positions, after the result of that election became known, to consult together on the question of submitting to that result, and also upon various modes of resistance; among other modes, resistance to the counting of the ballots and to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, the seizure of the Capitol and the District of Columbia were discussed formally in this city and elsewhere; but too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well-organized plan until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of secession to practice. Since then, persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have at least the color of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization in secret, or openly, to seize the District of Columbia, attack the Capital or prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Maryland or Virginia, or both, and the sanction of one of these States. Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland, that prior to the Presidential election, seem to have been openly political clubs, but have since assumed the character of military organization, are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms, some of them from the State authorities, and others from private subscriptions. But so far as the Committee were able to learn their purposes, while they sympathized strongly with secession, there is no proof that they intend to attack either the Capital or District of Columbia, unless the surrender should be demanded by a State to which they profess a high degree of allegiance. Some of these companies in Baltimore professed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland. Whether these representations of the purposes of these companies be correct or not, the Committee have failed to discover any satisfactory evidence that they have any purpose whatever, as a mere mob, without the sanction of State authority, to attack the Capital or any other public property in this District, or to seize the District. If it should be admitted that any one of these organizations were hostile to the Government, or entertained unlawful purposes, they are in no proper sense secret, and are not, therefore, such as are contemplated in the resolution of the House.

The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere hostile to the Government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capital or any other of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the Government.

The Committee submit herewith all the testimony taken upon the subject, and ask that the same, and this report be printed, and the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the same Committee, presented his views as follows:

That he concurs entirely with the majority of the Committee, that the testimony does not establish the existence of a conspiracy, or combination, or a purpose on the part of any persons to seize the public property in the District of Columbia, or to interfere with the regular operations of the Government. He thinks it has been established, notwithstanding the difficulty of proving a negative, that no such conspiracy does exist either in the District or elsewhere. It appears from the testimony of Lieutenant-General Scott, that seven companies of artillery, and one company of Sappers and Miners of the regular army, have been ordered here, and are quartered in the city in close vicinity to the Capitol, under the mistaken belief that the public property in the District was, or would be in danger; and the Committee being unanimously of the opinion that no combination or conspiracy, or purpose hostile to the Government, or its property, exists, the undersigned would ask the passage of the following resolution:

"That the quartering of troops of the regular Army in this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and if permitted, may become destructive of civil liberty; and in the opinion of this House, the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom."

He demands the previous question.

Mr. HOWARD understood the report made by him to be unanimous. He was not aware that the Committee had the subject matter of the resolution before them. At all events, there had been no opportunity afforded the Committee to vote on it. He did not understand how the gentleman could make a minority report under the circumstances.

Mr. BRANCH said that he did not present the resolution as the views of the Committee, but as a minority report. The Committee did not vote on it, but he entertained the hope that all the members of the Committee would vote for it in the House.

The Speaker *pro tempore*, (Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois,) said that the report of the majority and that of Mr. BRANCH had been received by common consent. He announced that the resolution of the latter was now before the House.

Mr. BRANCH said that throughout the deliberations of the Committee there had been the utmost courtesy and kindness. So far as this investigation was concerned, he was proud to say every member of the Committee had exhibited the utmost candor and fairness, with no desire to suppress the truth or make appear as truth that which was not so.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was recognized as entitled to the floor.

Mr. BRANCH reminded the Chair that he had demanded the previous question on his resolution.

Mr. DAWES wanted to know how if the majority was unanimously agreed to, there could be a minority report.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.) wanted him to yield the floor.

Mr. DAWES replied that after so much trouble to get it he could not relinquish it.

Mr. BRANCH declined the right to make a personal explanation.

Mr. DAWES said the reason why the Committee had not been able to prove the existence of a conspiracy was, because the presence of troops prevented the conspiracy from being ripened into fruition, and that the presence of troops enabled the Committee to present a report showing that none now existed. This was perfectly clear to his mind, that the formation was nipped in the bud, and stifled by the presence of these forces. He moved to lay Mr. BRANCH's resolutions on the table.

Mr. BRANCH remarked that he had already stated his resolution was neither approved nor sanctioned by any member of the Committee. His name alone was signed to the minority report. Did he not in open session of the Committee to day say to them that he desired to present a resolution requesting the President to remove the troops? He knew that he stood alone, and that circumstances prevented him from submitting his resolution to the Committee, knowing that it would be voted down. Was not the gentleman from Massachuseets the first to speak out and say yes, it was useless to present it?

Mr. DAWES—Yes, and that was a reason I thought it would never be heard of.

Mr. BRANCH replied that the gentleman had thus vindicated him from a want of courtesy, but now the gentleman had made a motion which would cut off further debate, and prevent him from replying, thus taking advantage of his (BRANCH's) courtesy.

Mr. DAWES said that Mr. BRANCH had, by a course hitherto unknown, succeeded in getting before the House a resolution that was never before the Committee. He did not desire to prevent the gentleman from making remarks, provided he (DAWES) could get the floor, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. He again asked by what sort of process Mr. BRANCH was enabled to manufacture a minority report out of a majority report; there was a majority report, and the gentleman says he concurs in it.

Mr. BRANCH said his only objection was, that the report did not go far enough. As no conspiracy existed, he asked, in his resolution, that the Federal troops be removed from Washington.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, (Dem.,) claimed the attention of the Chair, and obtained the floor only on the condition exacted by Mr. DAWES, that he (COCHRANE) would renew the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which the latter had made.

Mr. COCHRANE said that he deprecated as much as Mr. BRANCH, or any other lover of civil and religious liberty, the gathering of an armed force where the Capitol is located and the Legislature assembled, and where free speech should not only be tolerated, but sustained. He disliked as much as the gentleman the notes of the military being heard in the morning and the exhibition of the bayonet in the glittering sun, and a force near the Capitol, leaving the impression that the impress of power was brought to bear on free legislation. The evidence submitted, to-day, showed conclusively that, although there was now no organization threatening the District of Columbia and the Federal power, yet that at one period of time there was such danger and rumors and reports loading the breeze, and making pregnant the atmosphere and attracting the attention of all; and under the proof of these rumors precautionary measures were adopted to have a protecting force of militia in the District; for if he remembered aught, the question put to the leader of the Federal force was whether reliance should be placed on the regular forces rather than on the militia, when his reply indicated that in the face of the threatening events it would be more wise and prudent for an experienced leader to rely on the regular forces in the presence of a mob than on the militia, and these reasons influenced the Committee.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) desired to ask Mr. COCHRANE whether Mr. GROW, who edited the resolution instructing the Committee to inquire as to the alleged conspiracy, was before that Committee, and whether he stated on what authority and information he thought he would bring the subject before the Committee. He (KUNKEL) was satisfied that the whole inquisition originated with the War Department or with the Lieutenant-General of the Army, at whose recommendation the military power was assembled here. He believed that the object of the inquisition was to furnish to the country some plausible pretext for a concentration of the military forces of the nation at the Capital, and to give a color of justification to their action, or else the Governor of Maryland or some other emissary had superinduced the movement because he was the only man who has the audacity or the temerity to assert that such a combination exists in the State of which he is the unworthy Chief Magistrate.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that such remarks were out of place, as the Governor of Maryland was not here to speak for himself.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Post office bill.

Mr. DAWES hoped not until the question now before the House was disposed of.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Amer.,) hoped his colleague (Mr. KUNKEL) would go on, in order that he might have an opportunity to answer him. He added that Gov. HICKS had acted from patriotic motives, and that his conduct was approved by two-thirds of the people of that State.

Mr. COCHRANE resumed the floor, and in response to Mr KUNKEL's question in reference to the file of evidence, he was understood to say it did not show that GROW was before the Committee. Mr. COCHRANE, in compliance with a promise to Mr. DAWES, moved to lay Mr. BRANCH'S resolution on the table.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wanted to speak a solitary moment.

He was loudly called to order from the Republican side, but notwithstanding spoke meanwhile, earnestly gesticulating.

The question was taken on the resolution and tabled—125 to 35—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Allrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Ky., Ashley, Babbit, Beale Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffinton, Burlingame, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Clark of N. Y., Coburn, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Crowde, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Elliott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Hatton, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Mich., Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kingore, Maralee, Leach of Mich., Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maltory, Marston, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Moore of Ky., Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ill., Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Palmer, Perry, Porter, Potter, Pottle, E. R. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of R. I., Robinson of Ill., Servant, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sickles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Penn., Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thaker, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Webster, Wells, Wilson and Woodruff—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Butler, Bouligny, Brabson, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Mo., Craig of N. C., Dejarnett, English, Florence, Garnett, Harris of Va., Hindman, Hughes, Kunkel, Maclay, Martin of Va., Maynard, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Rust, Scott, Smith of N. C., Stevenson, Thomas, Whitely, Winslow and Wright—35.

Adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 14.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederacy, will leave Jackson, Miss., this evening, for this city. He comes *via* Chattanooga and Atalanta. His inauguration takes place on Monday next.

A BRITISH SHIP CHARTERED FOR CHARLESTON CHANGES HER DESTINATION.

A British ship which, two months ago, was chartered in London to come to New-York, discharge here, and then proceed to Charleston to load with cotton for Liverpool, has had her destination changed; the Captain, on account of the obstruction of that harbor, the removal of buoys and coast lights, together with the unsettled state of the country, having determined to abandon the voyage, entered a protest, and rechartered his ship to load grain for London.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

THE SEIZED AMMUNITION APPLIED FOR.

The ten cases of Georgia muskets continued, yesterday, to form the subject of negotiation. The claimants, it is believed, have finally decided to make the "legal demand," without which Mr. KENNEDY refuses to deliver them.

Messrs. J. E. ADGER & Co., of Charleston, yesterday applied to the Superintendent, through their counsel, for the ammunition seized on Wednesday. Mr KENNEDY made the same reply to the demand which he has in the other cases—he would not surrender it except upon legal process. It is presumed a writ of replevin will be issued to recover possession of the goods.

RELIEF FOR FORT SUMTER.

The following amounts were collected and placed in the hands of Dr. SIMPSON, U. S. Army, by Commodore STRINGHAM, of the U. S. Navy, for the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers at Fort Sumter, recently arrived at this port from Charleston, S. C., on the steamer *Marion*, viz.:

Collected in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn	$237 00
Collected by JOSEPH RIPLEY, Esq	246 50
Collected from citizens and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps	301 00
Total	$784 50

REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The above Committee held a special meeting, last evening, STEWART L. WOODFORD, the President, in the Chair.

Mr. SHEPHERD offered the following resolution, which had been proposed at the previous meeting, without being acted on:

Resolved, That this Committee, speaking the voice of the Republicans of the State of New-York earnestly hope that the incoming Administration will collect the revenues in every part of the country, and retake every fort, arsenal, mint, and other property of the Federal Government, stolen by traitors—come what may.

The resolution was adopted 50 to 4.

A resolution approving of the course of the *Tribune* in opposing any concession to the Slave Power, was also adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to meet the President elect at Albany, on Monday morning next, at 8 A. M., and accompany him to this City: Stewart L. Woodford, James P. Walker, Julius Strong, James Winterbottom, J. S. Ritterband, Nathan Hall, Henry C. Robe, and Frederick W. Falkington.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NEWSPAPER CHARGES—NO MORE SALT TO BE THROWN INTO THE STREETS.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Special Committee in connection with the Board of Aldermen, to investigate the truth of certain charges and insinuations contained in an article in the *Tribune* in reference to the award of the Street-cleaning contract—the charges being, among other things, to the effect that $40 000 was deposited in the hands of a certain hotel-keeper to be distributed among the members who voted to award the contract to Mr. Hackley.

The ordinance prohibiting all persons from sprinkling salt in the streets for the purpose of melting snow and ice, under a penalty of $250 for each offence, was adopted.

After some further routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DR. FRANCIS—SMALL-POX ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—APPROPRIATIONS—OUT-DOOR POOR.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections was held yesterday, SIMEON DRAPER, the President, in the chair. The report of the Committee of the Whole shows that from the 1st to the 14th of February, inclusive, 393 persons have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Seven of this number have been previously committed twenty times, 6 thirty times, 6 forty times, 1 forty-six times, 6 fifty times, 1 sixty-six and 11 one hundred times.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolence for the death of Dr. FRANCIS, for many years connected with the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, were adopted.

The appearance of the small-pox to a limited extent among the inmates of the Workhouse, Almshouse and Blackwell's Island, had received the consideration of the Commissioners, and every precaution had been adopted to prevent its increasing. No visitors are allowed to communicate with the inmates.

No means have been spared to relieve the sufferings of the out door poor.

The following is a list of the applications, and number of families relieved:

Number of applications received	20,574
Informal applications	4,300
Families supplied	11,341
Relief refused	1 230
Under examination	3,703

The new quarters recently completed on Randall's Island are now occupied by the idiot children, the Commissioners concluding that it contained advantages peculiarly adapted to this class of unfortunates.

The weekly statement shows the number of inmates remaining in the institutions to have been 9,-185, and that there were admitted during the week 2-921, making a total of 11,106. Of this number 38 have since died, 1,605 were discharged, 343 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 8 to State Prison. Number remaining Feb 9, 1861, 9 112, which is an increase of 27 over the previous week.

A delegation from the German Benevolent Society, of which Mr. Jellinghaus is the President waited upon the Commissioners to secure aid for the poor Germans of the City. The application was received, and the delegation were assured that they should receive any aid which the Commissioners could bestow.

Mr. DEVLIN, the new City Chamberlain, yesterday advanced the sum of $100,000 to meet the monthly payment of the Commissioners of Public Charity.

The Board adjourned to the 28th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—Corporal ABNER S. BRADY's Zouave Manufactory, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) where the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment are exercised far beyond drilling, and where all civilians who see fit to join are greatly strengthened for the battle of life, was melodious with music last evening, resonant with plaudits, and thronged to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, who assembled there to listen to a concert by GAZZULA's Seventh Regiment Band, to witness the gyrations of the gymnasts, and to inspect the expensive appointments of the institution. The aerial performances with the wind-instruments were exceedingly well executed, and when they were over the manual exercises of the string band commenced, with human cords and muscles stretched on parallel bars and spring boards, with dumb-bell accompaniments, and with aerial flights, and rising and falling on ladders and in ground and lofty tumbling. Most notable among those who took part in them, were Mr. BRADY himself, who, among other wonders, grasping a ring suspended from the ceiling, with his left hand only, six times lifted himself till his shoulder was parallel with it; and Messrs. W. T. C. GROWER, the instructor of the Gymnasium, Van Vleck, O'Neill, Smith, Burnham, Weed, Conner, Jennings, Poore, Lawrence, King, Bird, Corey, Doughty, Quinn and many others. During the evening S. WALLACE CONE, Esq., delivered an address. The exhibition and concert will be repeated, with a new programme to-morrow evening.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—Last evening two men, named JOHN WATSON and WILLIAM H. MAX, were arrested by Detectives ROACH and POOLE, on suspicion of being connected with an organization of counterfeiters. On searching the prisoners, a quantity of new counterfeits, representing fives on the Munson Bank, Massachusetts, and threes on the Hartford Bank, Connecticut, to the amount of $77, were found, as well as $225 in gold coin and good bills. The Police of the Eighth and Tenth Wards also arrested JOHN and JAMES SULLIVAN, for attempting to pass the counterfeit bills on the Munson Bank. All the prisoners will be taken to-day before the Police Justices.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a man died while on the way to the New-York Hospital in custody of Officer MASON, of the Fourth Ward. He had been found in South-street, insensible from loss of blood, resulting from the rupture of an artery. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, but could obtain no evidence establishing the identity of deceased. He was about 35 years of age, and it is supposed that he was a tailor living in Pitt street. The remains will be placed in Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where opportunity will be given for their identification.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The Board of Trustees of the Northern Dispensary have just made their thirty-fourth annual report, by which it appears that the number of patients reported for the year 1859 was 19,526, of which 1,824 were vaccinated and 30,840 prescriptions were dispensed, while for 1860 the number of patients was 19 763, of vaccinations 1 971, and of prescriptions 29,-887, showing a small increase in patients over 1859, but a decrease in the number of prescriptions. The number of deaths in 1859 was 97, and in 1860, 104.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—A neat pamphlet-edition of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address has been published by the Appletons, for gratuitous distribution, and may be had at the publication-office of this paper. There is no better "tract for the times" extant than this patriotic Union address of the Father of his Country, and its general perusal by the people of the country, North and South, would do incalculable good. Clubs in the country will be supplied with copies by the Appletons at a trifling cost.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fifth Annual Commencement of the Brooklyn Normal School.

The Commencement Exercises of this School took place, last evening, in the Academy of Music. The house was filled to overflowing. On the rising of the curtain, the graduating class were discovered tastefully arrayed in white, and occupying the centre of the stage; the sides in front being occupied by the Board of Education and many of the Clergy.

The Programme was as follows:

1. Anthem, by the Class—"God is the refuge of His people."
2. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. ROBINSON.
3. Introductory Address, by Chairman of the Committee.
4. Address by City Superintendent, Mr. BULKLEY.
5. Music—"Strike the Harp in Praise of God."
6. Reading of Compositions, by Rev. Mr. STUDLEY, entitled: "A Few Thoughts on the Times;" "Authorship, or the Folly of Trying to Please Everyone;" (in rhyme,) "Old and New;" "Secession."
7. Song, by N. R. COLLINS—"Star-spangled Banner."
8. Address, by Rev. Dr. VINTON.
9. Song—"Joy and Gladness, Grief and Pain."
10. Reading of Compositions, by EDWARD LAMBERT: "Money;" "Farewell;" "Search for Happiness;" Stanzas—read by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON.
11. Address, by Mr. J. M. VANCOTT.
12. Music—"I Love to Sing."
13. Presentation of Diplomas to Graduating Class; and Address, by President of the Board of Education.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

L. B. Amesbury, A. B. Barney, M. A. Renson, T. R. Bartol, E. D. Baylis, E. C. Brown, H. M. Coffin, S. A. Corwin, M. Cottier, C. L. Cunningham, S. J. Cabel, S. Crane, A. Curtis, P. Davidson, M. A. Dodge, E. S. Dunkley, E. C. Doane, M. F. Delano, E. R. Duyckinck, C. L. Evans, H. A. Evans, A. B. Finn, M. A. Gregory, V. B. L. Gildersleeve, L. M. Howser, M. J. Holman, J. B. Hedges, S. Henry, H. Horan, M. M. Hyde, K. L. Hand, M. S. Imlay, M. H. Kimball, M. A. E. Knoebel, R. M. Kingsbury, F. A. Kneeland, M. A. Macy, K. W. McKee, M. B. Milne, A. F. McNamara, E. A. McNeil, J. Michaels, C. H. O'Neill, A. T. Phillips, H. C. Rogers, H. A. Rogers, L. J. Storer, M. Sprague, E. D. Thornton, C. W. Terry, E. H. Tilly, M. H. Wells, M. A. Wilkinson.

14. Music—"Away! away!"
15. Valedictory—read by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON.
16. Graduate's song.
17. Music—"My country, 'tis of thee."
18. Benediction.

The exercises closed by singing the Graduate's song.

FIRES.—Soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the spice mill of SAMUEL WILDE & SON, corner of Ninth and Ainslie-street, and before the fire could be extinguished nearly all of the stock, valued at $2,000, was destroyed. The building was nearly fire-proof, and, excepting the floors and beams, sustained no material damage. The loss is covered by insurance. At about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cork sole factory of WM. H. THIBERTS, No. 102 South First-street, destroying property valued at $500 before the fire could be extinguished. There was no insurance.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—NOS. 55, 56, 57, 58, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 97. City Court Calendar—NOS. 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 15, 54, 55, 43, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.
JANUARY 30, 1861.

JAMESTOWN BANK,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the Jamestown Bank, we would say the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it had a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed.

Yours truly,
ALONZO KENT, President,
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.

JAMESTOWN, Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

Gents: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which I purchased from you last Summer, containing all my books, papers and money, and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11¾ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The Safe fell into the cellar, and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock, were obliged to cut it open. My books, paper and money were all preserved, no injury being done, except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained and discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were *still running when taken out* of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are all melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburg manufacture standing near the door, which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat.

LEVANT L. MASON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—The best security from fire now known. Manufactured only by
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Female complaints are a prolific source of consumption. HOLLOWAY's tonic purifying Pills correct functional disorders, assist nature, and invigorate a debilitated constitution. Their mildness of operation and the utter absence of iron, calomel and any other injurious compound strongly recommend them to persons even of the most decate constitution.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer; Yellow, 51c.; Old, 65c. PROVISIONS dull. BACON—Hams, 11c.@13c.; Sides, 10½c.; Shoulders, 8½c. WHISKY steady, at 17½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR active; Howard street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN active; Yellow, 55c.@57c.; Mixed, 55c.; White, 65c.@67c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE steady, at 12¼c.@13c. WHISKY nominal, at 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 14.

COTTON—Sales 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. Steamers news caused less firmness. SUGAR steady, at 4⅜c.@5⅝c for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 28c.@29c. CORN (mixed) 65c.@70c. PORK quiet. FREIGHTS—On Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR dull, at $4 50@$4 60 for Superfine. WHISKY, advanced ¼c., at 14c. PROVISIONS quiet.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Exchange on New-York has declined to 6 ₱ cent.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 30½; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 14.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen.*—Carl Ophuls, F. Werner Meyer, M. Von Sulkowsky, Miss Frudenet, and 94 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, &c.—P. Dilworth, Mrs Fisher and child, H. N. Stewart, Mrs Machin and 2 children, J. L. Carman, Thomas Kene, A. S. McGuire, Miss M. A. Ryan, Mrs J. S. Taggert, M. Ryan, J. Ryan, Benjamin Booth, lady and child, Miss M. Draper, M. Hess, B. Howe, lady and child, Mrs. Rosenburg, J. E. Newman and lady, Miss M. Paxon, Miss M. Dooley, and 27 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon s